Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

Templar Whist.

The first evening at Templar Whist by Washington Commandery for the season of 1903 was given in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening and was a complete success from every point of view. The hall presented a very attractive appearance after the game began, one peculiar feature about this form of whist being that the longer the game lasts the more brilliantly colored becomes the room, as the many colored score flags brighten up the air.

There were 200 players present, divided into five sections of ten tables each. Each section was in charge of a capable official who directed the players and distributed the score flags after each game. Over each table was displayed the black and white beauseant with red letters indicating the name of the table. Play was begun at 8:30 and lasted until eleven when the scores were figured up and the prizes were awarded. The prize winners were as follows: Firsts—Mr. William D. Sayer and Mrs. Robert Morley, Dr. William C. Stoddard and Mrs. George H. Bryant, Mr. John P. Peckham and Miss Edith Babcock, Mr. Frank Richardson and Mrs. A. E. Burnside Davis, Mr. S. Everett Westall and Miss Ada Bliss, Miss Cora Linfield and Miss Mary M. Nuss. Seconds—Dr. John H. Sweet, Jr., and Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Macomber of Portsmouth, Mrs. John J. Peckham and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Harry S. Manuel and Mrs. Fred P. Lee, Mr. Benjamin H. Richards and Mrs. L. K. Carr. In several instances two or more pairs were tied for first place and the prizes were awarded by cutting.

Woman's Body Found.

The body of an unknown woman was found on the cliffs on Thursday afternoon and it seems to be difficult to secure an identification as the deceased has evidently taken considerable pains to keep her identity from becoming known. The discovery of the body was made by a colored boy while walking near the cliffs and the police were at once notified. The body was lying in a recess of the cliffs in front of the Gammell estate, and from its appearance the woman appeared to be asleep. The woman was perhaps 45 years old and was well dressed. By her side were found a parasol, novel, luncheon and some extra clothing. Under her head was a towel, as if she had lain down to rest.

Medical Examiner Stewart was notified and directed that the body be removed to the morgue. It was learned that the woman had been in Newport for some months boarding at Mrs. Walsh's on Marlboro street, where she was known as Mrs. Barker. Nothing else was known of her by the people in the house. A careful search of all her belongings at the house failed to reveal her identity, although there were found a number of articles which would have been of service had not the name in every instance been removed.

The town and city clerks of the State met in Providence on Wednesday and formed an organization to be known as the Association of Town Clerks of Rhode Island. Newport was represented by City Clerk Stevens and Probate Clerk Hazard, Jamestown by William F. Caswell, and Tiverton by A. Lincoln Hambly. The act in relation to fees of the probate clerks, now before the Legislature, was discussed at considerable length.

Ladderman James W. Millington of the Hook & Ladder Company has been under treatment at the Newport Hospital, having been threatened with typhoid fever as the result of exposure at the recent fire in the Model Clothing Company's store. The danger of typhoid has been averted.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has acquired control of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, which operates a line of passenger and freight steamers between New York and Bridgeport.

Mr. William B. Ireys of Boston spent Washington's Birthday in this city as the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ireys.

Dr. John H. Sanborn is able to resume his practice, after an illness of several weeks.

The Portsmouth Shooting.

Isaac Chase is Held in $10,000 Bail on a Charge of Killing a Negro Last Week.

Portsmouth was the scene of a shooting affair on Friday of last week in which a negro, named Charles Potter, or Porter, was killed, and Isaac Chase, a well-known resident of the town, was arrested, charged with killing him. Little else has been talked of in the towns on the island since the affair happened and sentiment seems to be greatly in favor of Mr. Chase on the ground that his action was entirely justifiable under the circumstances. The victim was not a resident of this locality but had formerly worked on farms on the island and had been in Newport for a number of days before he was killed.

On Friday Potter appeared at Mr. Chase's farm in Portsmouth and after some words with Mr. Chase fired at him with a revolver and then ran away but remained in the vicinity of the farm. After being shot at Mr. Chase went into his house and secured a rifle with which to keep the negro away. Word was sent to the sheriff's office in this city for a man to take the negro in charge and the town sergeant was finally notified, but owing to many reasons it was a number of hours from the time of the first shooting before an officer appeared at the scene of the trouble. In the meantime the negro continued aggressive and again came to an encounter with Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase thought he saw a suggestive movement towards the hip pocket whence the revolver had been produced early in the morning, and fearing another attempt at his life fired first. The negro fell and apparently died instantly.

The sheriff's office was again notified and was informed of the fatal termination of the affair. Deputy Sheriffs Gifford and DeBlois procured a sleigh and started out. When they arrived they found Mr. Chase preparing to start for Newport to surrender himself to the authorities. He returned with the deputies and was confined in the jail. When arraigned before Judge Baker on Saturday morning he pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter and his case was set for a hearing in the district court on Friday, Feb. 27. He was released on $10,000 bail furnished by Jonathan Sisson of Portsmouth and Perry G. Case and Horace N. Hazard of this city.

Medical Examiner Steele was notified of the affair and took charge of the remains. He found that death was the result of a bullet wound immediately below the heart. There was little external bleeding but death was practically instantaneous. An attempt was made to discover relatives of the deceased and a letter was received in this city from Isaac Porter of Woodstown, N. J., giving a description of his son which was found to correspond with that of the dead negro. He was immediately notified and sent word to hold the body until Friday when he would arrive in this city.

The negroes of this vicinity have raised a sum of money to defray the funeral expenses and to secure counsel to look after the interests of the dead negro, Mr. F. F. Nolan having been engaged for this purpose. It appears that Potter had consulted with Mr. Nolan in an attempt to get him to secure a settlement with Mr. Chase over some matter from which the shooting probably resulted. When Mr. Nolan did not hold out encouragement to his would-be client it has been stated that the man threatened to take the law into his own hands.

Coroner George R. Hicks of Portsmouth conducted an inquest at the town hall on Thursday afternoon when the case was gone into at considerable length. A number of witnesses were examined but little that was new was developed. William P. Sheffield, Jr., and Max Levy represented Mr. Chase, F. F. Nolan represented the friends of the dead man, and Clark Burdick appeared for the State.

Samuel Carter was the first witness. He testified that he had been called to Mr. Chase's house to remain until the officers came. They watched the man walking up and down the road. Witness was called to the front door when Mr. Chase was shouting a warning to the man not to come into the yard. Chase fired, and witness subsequently saw Chase cover the body with a blanket.

George A. Carter testified to being sent for the officers, having been told that Mr. Chase's family were in peril. Medical Examiner Steele described the condition of the body, and said that a revolver, with one chamber darkened by smoke, and a box of cartridges were found on the body.

Isaac Chase was called and Mr. Sheffield objected to his being called upon to testify. His wife, Mrs. Chase, then took the stand. She said that Porter worked for them a few years ago. She said that Porter went to the gate and waited for her husband and daughter to drive out and then she saw the flash of a revolver. She described their return to the house and then the watch on the negro as he paraded up and down the road, while the inmates waited for the officers. Then she told of how the man was shot when he persisted in coming into the yard after he had been warned to keep out. Mr. Chase's daughter, Augusta, testified to much the same effect.

Mr. Sheffield consented that Mr. Chase be called and he told his story in detail. He said that Porter said that he had disgraced Porter's name and this witness denied. Witness testified that he did not take deliberate aim and didn't mean to kill. The rest of his story coincides with that of his wife and daughter.

Other witnesses included Fillmore Coggeshall who had been requested to telephone for officers, Frank Paquin who went to Newport for assistance, C. Woodman Chase, who saw the shot from a distance, Town Sergeant Butler who said that Chase gave himself up, a Portuguese girl named Annie employed by the family.

When the inquest closed the coroner said he would render his verdict in about a week.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the hour set for Mr. Chase's examination in the district court in this city, the court room was crowded with spectators and there were many who were unable to gain admittance. In the crowd were many negroes. There was no trial, however, as the case was continued until next Friday, March 6, and marked for trial on that date. Clark Burdick entered an appearance for the State.

The dead negro's father reached Newport Thursday night by the Wickford boat, and at once called upon Mr. F. F. Nolan.

The funeral services were held in Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church Thursday afternoon and all the colored clergymen of the city who were able took part in the services.

Firemen Dine.

Tuesday evening the firemen's supper, which marked the close of the pool and card tournament that has been played between the men of the different companies, took place at headquarters. The committee in charge consisted of Chief Kirwin, Assistant Engineer Bosworth, Foremen Dawley, Allen, Turner and Hughes, and these men had done their work admirably. An excellent supper was served and the accompanying entertainment proved very enjoyable. The room was attractively decorated for the occasion and at the tables were seats for 170 persons, all of which were occupied.

After the supper was finished Chief Kirwin awarded the prizes in the tournament, speaking a few interesting words to the department. He then spoke of the needs of the department, emphasizing the demand for more hose and for another ladder truck. Other speakers were Rev. William B. Meenan, Rev. E. H. Porter, Mayor P. J. Doyle, Alderman Hamilton and a number of others. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the department had done excellent work in the past and that a new hook and ladder truck was much needed.

Presbyterian Concert.

A very enjoyable concert and entertainment was given at the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening under the auspices of the Men's League. There were about 150 persons present and the entertainment was not only pleasing but was of considerable financial profit to the church. There was also a sale of candy which brought in about ten dollars.

The programme was a long one but was of considerable interest. The numbers included piano solo by Mr. Dunbar; reading by Mrs. Cornell; vocal solo, Miss Hattie Hayes; mandolin and guitar by Messrs. Good and Russell; reading by Mr. William S. Bailey; selection by Mail Quartette; sketch by Messrs. Sullivan and Morrison; solo by Miss Florence Carley; tenor solo, Sidney King.

Newport Chapter, R. A. M.

The annual meeting of Newport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was held Tuesday evening when the following officers were chosen and were duly installed by R.·. E.·. C. B. Manchester, deputy grand high priest, assisted by R.·. E.·. W. A. Esten as grand captain of the host.

High Priest—Herbert Bliss.
King—Robert W. Curry.
Scribe—C. Royal Blackmar, Jr.
Treasurer—Andrew K. McMahon.
Secretary—Asa Hildreth.
Chaplain—Robert S. Franklin.
C. of H.—George C. Lawton.
P. S.—Fred A. Allan, Jr.
R. A. C.—Harry O. Cooke.
M. 3 V.—George Melville.
M. 2 V.—Lewis C. Nelson.
M. 1 V.—John T. Freeman.
S. S.—Thomas E. Sherman.
J. S.—N. Thomas Hodson.
Tyler—J. Gottlieb Spingler.

The annual inspection of the Newport Artillery Company, by Brigadier General Frederic M. Sackett, will be held on Tuesday evening of next week at the armory on Clarke street, at 7:30 o'clock.

Newport Hedges Ruined.

Newport's famous green hedges, one of the features of this watering place, may not present their customary handsome appearance when another summer dawns. Frost has worked its ravages among them and a blight is promised for the coming season. One of the most prominent nurserymen of this section of the country is responsible for this statement and his opinion is worth much where shrubbery is concerned. According to this expert the autumn was remarkably free from the light frosts that are the usual accompaniment of the fall season and up to December the sap still remained in the shrubs. Then early in December came a severe freeze, the temperature going, in exposed places, to ten degrees below zero. In consequence hedges and certain fruit trees were blighted. The California privet, of which most of the hedges are made, is a remarkably hardy shrub, but perhaps it was for that very reason that it was the worst sufferer.

The nurseryman alluded to has made a careful examination of many of the hedges about the city and finds serious damage has been done, especially to the places located in the districts covered by the Ocean Drive. It is not believed that many have been killed outright but the effects will be very plainly seen before another summer has passed. They will probably come out as usual in the spring when the old wood buds but it will be the new wood that will show the damage. In most instances the gardeners are not yet aware of the damage that has been wrought.

The effects of the blight are not confined to Newport but will be felt at least as far as Boston, and in fact the worst damage has been done in the vicinity of Boston where many of these hedges have been killed outright.

Although the privet hedge is the worst sufferer from this frost, indications are that the peach trees have suffered considerably and the crop of peaches in southern New England will be poor next season, in consequence. Other fruit trees were not apparently injured by the frost.

Such a condition as prevailed during the early winter is very unusual. Seldom does a severe freeze come until the light frosts of the early fall have had an opportunity to harden up the shrubbery so that it may be ready to withstand the severe weather of the winter.

The beautiful weather of the past week is something almost unprecedented for this time of year. The sun has shone so brightly during the day that the snow has fast disappeared and the sleighing was long since past. While the sleighing lasted it was very good and Bellevue avenue was thronged with fast horses. The prospects for an ice crop this winter begin to look slim, although the Arctic Ice Company have this week cut a small quantity of ice in Middletown for immediate delivery to customers.

Mrs. Eva Lorillard Kip, daughter of the late Peter Lorillard, died on Monday at Lenox. A daughter, Mrs. Richard McCreery, and two sisters, Mrs. Henry L. Barbey and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, survive her.

Work on the new building of the Newport Trust Company still continues and this week the derrick has been set up and a number of large stones have been raised to the roof. It required a large number of spectators to make sure that the work was done properly.

Hon. James Easton, a native of Newport, died at his residence in Nantucket on Friday of last week. He was 96 years of age and was the oldest inhabitant of that town. He leaves a widow and one son, Benjamin J. Easton.

Newport Council, Knights of Columbus, held their annual memorial service in St. Mary's Church last Sunday afternoon. Rev. William B. Meenan preached the sermon.

Chaplain Cassard will address an open meeting of the Walter Lowrie Club next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Tilley avenue mission.

Superintendent of Schools Herbert W. Lull has been in Cincinnati this week attending the national convention of school superintendents.

Rev. Dr. Seidell, minister of Touro Synagogue, is in New York, in attendance at the Portuguese Synagogue.

Mr. George F. Cozzens, who has been in Newport for a few days, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr sail for Europe on March 10; also Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead has been spending a few days at Lakewood, N. J.

Officer Schneider is able to be out again, after his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson and daughter are at Jamaica.

Miss Burland has recovered from her recent illness.

Recent Deaths.

John Myers.

Mr. John Myers died at his home on Broadway on Thursday after a brief illness from paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time and on Tuesday suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered consciousness. Some years ago he was very dangerously ill from blood poisoning and from that he never fully recovered, his general health being undermined thereby.

Mr. Myers was a native of Nyack, N. Y., where he was born in 1821. In 1846 he came to Newport as engineer of the steamer Perry, owned by the late Rufus B. Kingsley and, which ran between Newport and Providence for many years. He remained in the service of Mr. Kingsley and his successors until about 23 years ago, when he withdrew, afterward accepting the position of engineer on the steam yacht Sakonnet. He also worked for some time as engineer of the Herman S. Caswell running between Newport and Narragansett Pier. At different times he had been employed at the repair shops of the Old Colony Steamboat Company.

Mr. Myers was one of the oldest members and a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., past grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, past grand king of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and was a Knight Templar, having been a member of Washington Commandery from which he withdrew a short time ago. He was a member of DeBlois Council, R. & S. M., and of Newport Chapter, R. A. M. He had served terms in the common council and in the board of aldermen from the second ward.

Mr. Myers leaves a widow, one brother, Peter Myers, of Brooklyn, and several sisters.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2.30 and will be attended by St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mrs. Philip Firuges.

Mrs. Emma Josephine, wife of Mr. Philip Firuges, died at her residence on Brinley street after an illness of three months' duration. Mrs. Firuges was a most estimable woman, and, despite the fact that her sufferings were hard to bear, she was most patient through them all.

Besides her husband one son, Mr. Charles Firuges, survives her; also one sister and one brother, Mrs. Charles F. Frasch and Mr. Charles Wiggenhauser.

The funeral took place on Wednesday from her late residence and was attended by relatives and friends. Rev. T. E. Chandler, of the First M. E. Church, officiated. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent by relatives and friends. The bearers were Messrs. Henry Hass, Edward Otto, Otto Max, P. Schneider, Joseph Gatzweiler and Mr. O'Neill. The interment was in Braman's cemetery.

Unity Club Anonymous Essays

Last Tuesday evening at the Channing parlors on Pelham street an enjoyable meeting of the Unity Club took place. The anonymous essays were read aloud on the special subject given out for this year, namely that of "Environments." Since the year 1887 the yearly custom has been kept up, with slight variations; and this year there were nine contributions, the authors and authoresses being unknown. The essays were grave and gay, five of them in verse and four in prose. Their titles were as follows:

No. 1—A letter from His Satanic Majesty's Kitchen, by "Anyone."
No. 2—Verses on Environment, by "Content."
No. 3—The Environment of a Newporter, by "Aquidneck."
No. 4—Verses on Mary's Lesson about Environment, by "Co-education."
No. 5—Leaves from the Diary of Genus "Homo" (man), recording his struggle with his Environment and its attendant results, by "One of Him."
No. 6—A Sonnet on Environment, by "Pentasket."
No. 7—Human Environment, a Rythmic Reverie; a poem in nonrhymed quartrains, by "An Immaterialist."
No. 8—A Garden Environment, by "Flora."
No. 9—Stanzas on the Anonymous Essayists themselves, by "Interrogation."

They were read aloud by Dr. Squire, Dr. Frederick Bradley, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Mrs. Buckhout and Miss Taylor.

Although the employees of the Boston & Northern Street Railway are not entirely satisfied with the recent proposition made by the company, the employees of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in this section appear to be well satisfied. The local men are entirely satisfied and as they have no union have never contemplated the possibility of a strike. In Fall River the proposition has been discussed by the union and the sentiment of its members seemed to be in favor of acceptance.

Mr. William C. Townsend, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

A Colonial Reception.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, observed Washington's Birthday by a colonial reception and dance at Trinity Guild Hall Monday evening. The hall was especially decorated for the occasion and presented a very attractive appearance. And then the costumes added to the color scheme. The members of the society and some of the guests appeared in colonial costume, this making quite a feature of the evening.

Daintily printed and embossed invitations had been issued to the friends of the chapter. The guests were presented by the ushers, Mrs. Sarah E. Sayer, Mrs. George H. Bryant, Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. David Pinniger, Miss Susan W. Swinburne, and Mrs. Walter C. Goffe, to the reception committee who extended a cordial welcome. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. A. C. Landers, Mrs. Thomas Burlingham and Mrs. Clara E. Dennis. After an hour spent in social converse ten couples appeared to dance the minuet and rendered this stately old colonial dance in a graceful and picturesque fashion. Those who participated were: Everett Benson and Miss Ethel Bradley, G. Harry Draper and Miss Kate Holland, Harry Landers and Miss Ida Scott, Roy Knull and Miss Louise Goffe, Harry Scott and Miss Eliza King, Benjamin Reynolds and Miss Laura Stewart, Laurie Goffe and Miss Annie Holland, Abner Slocum and Miss Louise Brown, Carl Jurgens, Jr., and Miss Rose Howard and J. Powell Cozzens and Miss Edith Richards.

Following the minuet dancing was enjoyed by the members and guests. A collation was served during the evening.

The Wells Court Martial.

The trial of Lieutenant Chester Wells, U. S. N., on a charge of neglect of duty was begun at the Torpedo Station on Thursday by a general court martial. Lieutenant Wells was represented by Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Tillman, U. S. N., as counsel. The specifications charge that Lieutenant Wells allowed the tug Leyden to be stranded through failing to take soundings, Jan. 21, about noon, when it is asserted he knew he was in a dangerous proximity to land. It is further specified that although it was foggy he neglected to take soundings in accordance with the rules and regulations of the navy. A number of witnesses have been heard, the case lasting through Thursday and Friday.

Wedding Bells.

Harrington-Noonan.

Miss Mary Noonan was married at St. Mary's Church Tuesday morning to Mr. C. Harrington. The bride wore a dress of pearl grey with a picture hat. Miss Julia Noonan, a sister, was the bridesmaid. She was dressed in blue. Mr. Samuel Harrington, the groom's brother, was the best man.

A reception followed at the new home of the couple on Grafton street, which was largely attended. The presents were numerous and pretty.

O'Neill-O'Sullivan.

Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's Church occured the marriage of Miss Mary A. O'Sullivan of Nashua, N. H., and Mr. Jeremiah O'Neill of the Training Station of this city. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Buckley and the duties of best man were performed by Mr. Edward McLaren.

A wedding breakfast followed and in the evening a reception was held at 260 Thames street, where relatives and friends had gathered to offer their congratulations and best wishes for the future happiness of the bride and groom.

The presents were numerous and useful.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed for Europe Tuesday on steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm. They will spend several weeks in the south of France and will later cruise in the Mediterranean.

Monday afternoon George Eckert was accidentally shot by a companion, Joseph Dennis, at Coddington Cove. He was taken to the Newport Hospital, where the ball was extracted.

The social season is temporarily at an end, Lent having begun on Wednesday. Special services are being held at the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

Miss Louise Rank of Boston is visiting friends in this city.

Washington, $25.00. Florida, $39.50,

Royal Blue Line personally conducted tours to Washington, Philadelphia and New York, March 6th and 20th, April 3d and 17th. $25.00 covers all expenses for trip of week, longer stop-over privilege if desired.

Florida March 9th. $39.50 covers all expenses going, including stop in Washington.

For itineraries, Guide to Washington, and full details, address Joseph P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 211 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DONALD DONALDSON, JR.

Being a True Record and Explanation of the Seven Mysteries Now Associated With His Name In the Public Mind, and of an Eighth, Which Is the Key of the Seven

By HOWARD FIELDING

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CHAPTER XIX.

A LESSON IN HEREDITY.

WHEN we came up to my grounds, we found Dorothy by the gate with Amy Kelvin. Donald shuddered at the thought of facing his mother, but he braced himself for the ordeal.

"Mother, dear," said he, "I'm not fit to look you in the eyes. I'm a fake and a fraud, but I'll never do it again. Even if I had not already resolved, this awful thing today would have cured me."

"You mean that man's death?" said Dorothy, who had heard of it from Amy. "Don't take it too much to heart."

"It will go all over the world," said Donald, with a great sob, "and you will all be ashamed of me."

At this, very much to my surprise, pretty Miss Kelvin seized Donald's hand and kissed it.

"I couldn't help it, Mrs. Donaldson," she said, blushing fiery red and looking very much scared. "He is so unhappy."

"My son is a very lucky boy," said Dorothy, with her arm around the girl. "He has no right to be unhappy."

Amy kissed her impulsively. Then she turned away.

"If you're not ashamed to be seen with me," said Donald, "I'd like to walk over to The Elms with you. But perhaps that's forbidden by your parents."

"My parents do not seem to be in perfect harmony on the subject," said Amy. "I think I'll mind my mother from here to our gate and my father from the gate to the house."

"I think that's fate," said Dorothy softly as the two young people walked away. "He will bring her to us some



We found Dorothy by the gate with Amy Kelvin.

day, Donald, and we shall love her and be proud of her. But what did he mean by calling himself such hard names? Was—hasn't any of—of it been genuine?"

Donaldson groaned from his heart.

"Dorothy," he cried, "there is just one secret that I have never been able to confess to you in all these years. I believe that it has made me old—the burden of it—and that it has whitened my hair. Dorothy, if our son is a fake and a fraud he is therein his father's son. I am a fake and a fraud. Mr. Harrington, I won your notice long ago and your friendship, and I have lived in your house all these years upon the basis of a lie. I am no psychic; I never was. It was all the merest trickery.

"Let me get this off my mind at last," he continued. "You remember the old story of the message from Japan. It was pure fraud. Do you recall the name of Joe Vinal? He was the man who took his confession all the way to Japan that he might right the wrong which had been done to Henry. Between my brother and Mrs. Vinal there had arisen a love which never led to transgression. He told me upon his honor that from the day when this was first recognized by them both they never saw each other. She was wholly estranged from her husband, though they lived under the same roof.

"When Henry went away, he wrote to Mrs. Vinal. She was always informed of Henry's whereabouts, and her husband knew this—he and I and no one else. I was well aware that my brother was in Japan. He had written long letters of description to Mrs. Vinal, and I had read them and had seen photographs which he sent her. It was from them that I described the room and the view from the window.

"I knew of her efforts to make her husband right the wrong to which he had been a party. I knew of Vinal's departure and where he was going. The vessel in which he sailed from San Francisco was a tramp steamer, but she was a very fast boat, and she was going direct. I knew when she was due, and as the day approached I became very nervous.

"Then came that plan of Henry's friends to search for him. I could not let them waste their money and their time. I could not tell them why. Thence resulted all my conduct. I had some little foolish reputation for mysterious powers, and I played upon it. That day in the restaurant while the search for Henry was being discussed I saw in the paper a report of the vessel that had carried Vinal. I guessed that he must be almost at that very hour in my brother's house, and of course I knew what he would do there.

"That was a harmless and pardonable fraud, Mr. Harrington," he continued, "compared to the one which I practiced upon you. I had the excuse of shielding the name of a good woman whose conduct might be misunderstood. But with you it was sheer self interest and reckless impulse. I was desperate with my circumstances. You would take me as a psychic, and you wouldn't take me any other way. Let me rush over this. When I pretended to 'feel' Dr. Whiting behind me, I heard his voice in the hall, and when I turned around after playing my trick and didn't see him I thought that I was lost. But fate saved me.

"As for my knowledge of what was in your mind, Mr. Harrington, the experiment in heredity, I was informed by Whiting."

"But I never told him!" I cried.

Donaldson smiled sadly.

"How simple these things are," he said. "Certainly you never told him, but you loaned him your diary that he might study the records of your tests, and in turning it over he came upon your notes about the possibility of mating two psychics. 'Look out for a psychic girl,' he wrote in the letter in which he warned me of your visit. 'I think they've got one and will try to make a match.' Dear little Dorothy! To think that I never suspected her of being the wonder worker! But many a time since then I have felt her power guiding me, for she still has it, though she will not say so. Indeed, I cannot believe that our son lacks some inheritance of this mysterious force from his mother"—

"Oh, deacon, how delicious!" exclaimed Dorothy, who had stood like a statue, with clasped hands, during all this recital. "Have you really believed in me? But why not? I have always believed in you, and my only doubt of Don was based upon the knowledge that I myself was the thinnest of vain delusions. Donald, dearest, I never dared to tell you.

"Dear old Uncle John, uncle in general to all of us and best of benefactors, can you ever forgive me? I can't tell you all; I can't speak ill of my aunt, and indeed she was driven to it; but when I first began to help her with those mysteries I thought her a most wonderful psychic and that the only deception was in making the revelations through me. Why, she had correspondents all over the country. I did not know it till after her death. There was a perfect network of fraud. These people wrote to each other. They gathered the complete family history of every investigator and—and crank. You'd be amazed at the things that my aunt knew—things that were all done in an orderly record among her papers.

"I did not know this till after her death, and of course I had no suspicion that she was taking money for her exhibitions, that she lived upon them. It was among her letters that I found your name and Mr. Hackett's and the fact that you were trying to find a Mr. Donald Donaldson, whose name you had not yet learned. That letter came after my aunt's death.

"And I was desperate, Mr. Harrington. I did not know which way to turn. When you mentioned a teacher's work to me, I was insane with fear that you would not choose me, and so—and so I played that awful trick"—

The tears were streaming down the dear face that I have loved so tenderly for so many years. She is the child of my soul. I took her into my arms and kissed her upon the brow.

"The facts seem to be," said Donaldson, looking very queer, "that your experiment in heredity has succeeded beyond the wildest dreams. You have brought together two persons having a peculiar and wretched gift of deception, though one of them is the most honest, open hearted woman in the world and the other a man who has done no great harm. Each of them, in a crisis which seemed all important, yielded to a certain temptation—the very same in each instance. To them was born a son who was brought to face a similar situation, with a result that must be called inevitable. But at heart," he added, "the boy is pure gold, as his mother is, and I am proud of him."

He looked around defiantly, as if there had been some one to deny the justice of his claim.

"He's the finest boy that ever lived," said I. And then, with an old man's persistence in a long cherished opinion: "And, moreover, there's a tremendous lot in this matter that none of you has explained. I believe, upon my soul, that you are psychics, all of you!"

THE END.

When Knighthood Was in Flower

BY CHARLES MAJOR



THIS will be recognized by our readers as one of the much talked of recent novels—a book which everybody wanted to read, but which comparatively few did read. While its enormous sale is witness to its extraordinary popularity, the figures show that it was read by only a very small percentage of the reading population of the United States. Of the great majority who have not read it, many are numbered among our subscribers. Therefore when the opportunity was offered a few days ago to secure the serial rights for our paper we promptly seized it.

Publication Will Begin in a Few Days

Wanted a Dog.

Fair Customer—I live in the suburbs, and I want a good house dog. Dealer—Yes, mum. "But of course I don't want one that will keep us awake all night barking at nothing." "No, mum." "He must be big and strong and fierce, you know." "Yes, mum." "Yet as gentle as a lamb with us, you know." "Yes, mum." "And he must pounce on every tramp that comes along and drive him off." "Yes, mum." "But he mustn't interfere with any poor but honest man looking for work." "No, mum." "If a burglar comes prowling about at night the dog should make mincemeat of him in an instant." "Yes, mum." "And of course he mustn't molest people who come hurrying in at all hours of the night to call my husband. He's a doctor, you know." "No, mum. I see what you want. You want a thought reader dog." "Yes, I suppose so. Can you send me one?" "Very sorry, mum, but I'm just out of that kind."—Scottish American.

A NATURAL BAROMETER.

The Rattler's Skin Sweats When a Storm Is Approaching.

"It is going to rain within six hours," said the man, with provoking deliberation. The sun was shining brightly, and only a few floating clouds broke the clear blue of the broad sky. "Rain!" said the other derisively. "And out of that sky? You're a pessimist. You always carry an umbrella."

"I'll bet you a good dinner that it will rain within six hours," the first speaker replied with imperturbable good nature and gravity. The bet was made, and the bet was paid for by the man who doubted. It rained in less than four hours.

"Now, if you will come around to my room I will show you how I knew it was going to rain," said the prophet, who was without honor in his own country. So there they went. Now the prophet was an original sort of a chap and has fastened on the walls of his room many strange things of the sea and forest and field. On the floor were flung skins of bear and deer and mountain lion, and on the wall near a window stretched from the top of the high wainscoting to within half a foot of the floor was the grewsome skin of a giant diamond back rattlesnake. The prophet pointed to it and said, "There's my secret."

The skin was dripping wet. The sweat, so to speak, stood out upon its scaly back in huge drops, which would swell and swell and silently run together in little streamlets, which in turn would rush down in an avalanche of other drops and reach the floor with a splash like a great tear. Everything else in the room was as dry as the humid atmosphere of a city after a thunderstorm would allow.

"That's my barometer," said the prophet. "I killed the snake myself in Florida and had it stripped. The skin is not tanned, but just preserved, like rawhide. I had noticed in some of the coasting boats along the gulf shore little strips of snakeskin hung up in the cabin. The captains had told me they could always tell when a squall was coming by watching this skin. I have had that for three years now, and it has been far more accurate that the weather observer. No matter when the first indications of a storm make themselves felt in the atmosphere, whether it be night or day, summer or winter, the faithful skin shows it by beginning to sweat. If the storm passes off, the drops dry up and the skin crisps and shrivels until it is more like sandpaper than anything else. In the winter of course the sweat is not so profuse, because the air is drier than in summer.

"Why the snakeskin should be so sensitive to changes in atmospheric conditions I do not know. I have asked expert snake handlers and students of reptile life, but they were as much at a loss as I was. I do not know, either, whether any skin but that of the rattler will yield to humidity or not. I know that the Florida boatmen use the rattler's skin exclusively for their cabin barometers. There's something grewsome and mysterious about it, I'll admit, but it tells the truth as accurately as the most expensive glass that was ever constructed, and all it cost me was a bullet from a rifle."—New York Tribune.

GOING HOME

[Original.]

A train stopped at a little station in the interior of Connecticut. A gentleman alighted and stood, with a satchel in his hand and a light overcoat on his arm, looking about him.

"The railroad hasn't changed the appearance of the place much," he mused. "There is the wood through which I shall have to go to reach the village. The trees in that field were saplings, but they are now full grown. There is an iron bridge down there where that wooden one was I helped to destroy. In other respects the face of the country is the same as it was thirty years ago."

So saying, he left the station, struck into the path and entered the wood.

Orville Gilbert when a boy had run away from home. He was a bad boy, and his parents could do nothing with him. He was always fighting with his companions, and when a lawless gang of boys was caught in some act of destruction Orville was sure to be found among them. One evening after his father had whipped him for being absent from home for several days without giving any account of himself he disappeared entirely. It was well that he did, for he was wanted by the civil authorities for being implicated in firing the bridge he had noticed replaced.

Orville worked his way westward until he reached the Missouri river, where he joined a wagon train starting out to haul a stock of goods to San Francisco. He delighted in riding in advance of the train scouting for Indians, and by his coolness and bravery several times he saved it from capture and the travelers from being murdered. On reaching the Pacific coast he was taken into the store where the goods were sold, helped to sell them, soon became a partner and at last grew very rich.

At first he did not write home, partly because he did not think it safe to give his whereabouts and partly because, like all boys who are troublesome, he considered himself badly abused. After that he became so immersed in business that he took no interest in anything else. One day he took up a poem by James Whitcomb Riley called "The Afterwhiles:"

> Afterwhile—we have in view
> A far scene to journey to
> Where the old home is, and where
> The old mother waits us there,
> Peering, as the time grows late,
> Down the old path to the gate.
> How we'll click the latch that locks
> In the pinks and hollyhocks,
> And leap up the path once more
> Where she waits us at the door!
> How we'll greet the dear old smile
> And the warm tears—afterwhile!

Gilbert discovered a tear in his eye after reading the poem, and he next day found himself on a train going home.

Reaching the house from which he had departed in anger years agone, he laid a trembling hand on the gate latch, then went up to the house. A young girl of fifteen came to the door.

"Are Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert at home?" he asked in a faint voice.

"The old people who used to live here?"

"Yes."

"No; they had to give up the house during the hard times."

"Where are they now?"

She hesitated, and Gilbert's heart sank.

"I don't know. They had a son who ran away. They always were looking for him to come back and give them a lift. The neighbors all laughed at them for thinking so, though my mother used to tell me the boy wasn't so bad, only full of devilry."

"Your mother was Margaret Pixley?"

"Yes. How did you know that?"

"I knew her when she was half your age. Who lives here now?"

"Mother and I."

"Is your mother a widow?"

"Yes."

"May I go in and rest?"

The stranger was made comfortable, though when the girl looked up at him suddenly she saw tears in his eyes. Presently a woman slightly less than forty came in.

"Margaret Pixley," said the stranger, rising, "I am Orville Gilbert. I have been to blame in leaving my parents and paying no heed to them. Can you tell me where they are now?"

"Yes. Maggie, go out to the well and draw some water."

Maggie went out, and the woman replied to the question:

"In the Home for the Friendless."

The man staggered and caught the back of a chair.

"Will you go and bring them?"

"Yes."

"I will be here tomorrow at this time. Don't tell them that I have come."

The next day when Orville Gilbert "clicked the latch" of the gate a woman with snow white hair tottered down the path and threw her arms about his neck. Then he went into the house, where he found his father, too feeble to rise, but Orville took him up in his arms.

"It is not much that I can do to atone for my neglect, but what I can do will be of more comfort to me than to you. We will live here or go to a finer house"—

"A finer, not a better," said the old mother.

"No; this is home. Whatever we can do to improve it we will do, but we will stay here."

"Margaret kept us here as long as she was able," said the old woman. "She gave us our living for years."

"Why did you do that?" asked Orville, turning to Margaret.

The woman blushed.

"If you must know, I had a child's fancy for the bad boy whom everybody abused."

And so Gilbert got a wife to help him shower comforts on his father and mother.

F. A. MITCHEL.

Mr. Henpeck—You appear to be more than usually upset this morning, Caroline. What is the matter, love?

Mrs. Henpeck (severely)—Matter enough! You made so much noise walking with the baby last night that it was next to impossible for me to sleep.—Judge.

O Occasion's everything, but the rub is to know an occasion when you see it.—The Lady Paramount.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE DECEMBER SESSION, 1902.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 1078.

AN ACT In Relation to the Holding of Caucuses in the Cities of Providence, Newport, and Pawtucket.

(Passed Dec. 12, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. In the cities of Providence, Newport, and Pawtucket, the caucuses of all political parties shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this act, and such provisions shall apply only in said cities. For the purposes of this act, a political party is hereby defined to be one which at the next preceding annual election of state officers cast for its candidate for governor at least two per cent. of all the votes cast in the state for that officer. Caucus and convention nominations shall be made only by political parties.

Sec. 2. The qualified electors of each political party in each ward of said cities shall annually, at the caucus held to elect delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for governor, elect a ward committee for such ward, and the members of the several ward committees of each city of the same political party shall constitute a city committee of such political party for that city. Each city committee shall, within ten days after its organization, file with the secretary of state a list of its officers and members. In Pawtucket and Newport such list shall also be filed with the city clerk, and in Providence with the board of canvassers and registration. The general management of the affairs of each political party in each city shall be vested in its city committee, subject to the rules and regulations which the state committee of such political party shall make. Any vacancy occurring in any of the offices of a city committee shall be filled by such committee, and any vacancy occurring in the membership of a ward committee shall be filled by the remaining members of such committee. A statement thereof shall be filed as in the case of officers and members first chosen. Ward and city committees shall hold office from the date of their election until the next annual election of such committees and thereafter until their successors have organized. City committees may make regulations, not inconsistent with law, to determine membership in the party and to restrain those not entitled to vote at caucuses called by them from taking part therein, and such regulations shall be furnished to and shall govern the officers by this act charged with the duty of preparing caucus voting lists. In the preparation of such lists, so far as they are not in conflict with the provisions of this act. Each ward committee shall attend the caucuses of the party to which it belongs, held in the ward from which it was elected, to perform the duties herein imposed upon it.

Sec. 3. All caucuses shall be held, in said cities, at the call of the city committee of the political party holding such caucuses. The call for such caucuses shall be issued not less than five days prior to the day on which they are to be held. It shall state the places where such caucuses are to be held, the hour of holding the same, the time during which the polls are to be open, and the business to be transacted thereat, and shall be published at least four consecutive days in one or more newspapers published in the city in which such caucus shall be held. No two political parties shall hold their caucuses on the same day.

Sec. 4. At least ten days previous to the date on which a political party desires to hold its caucuses in any city, the chairman of the city committee of such political party shall in the cities of Newport and Pawtucket notify in writing the city clerk, and in the city of Providence the board of canvassers and registration, of the date selected for such caucuses, and the political party first making such selection and notification for a certain date shall be entitled to hold its caucuses on that date, if such date is one on which caucuses may be lawfully held. If such date is one previously so selected and notified by some other political party, or is one on which caucuses may not be lawfully held, such chairman shall be immediately notified in writing of the fact by the city clerk or board of canvassers and registration, as the case may be, and such chairman shall select and make notification of another date. It shall be the duty of said city clerks and board of canvassers and registration, in and at the expense of their respective cities, to provide a polling place in each ward for the caucus of such ward, and to notify in writing such chairman as to the place so provided, at least seven days prior to the date of such caucuses.

Sec. 5. No caucus, except a caucus adjourned under the provisions of section fourteen of this act, shall be held within two days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, of the last day for filing the certificate of the nominations of such caucus, nor shall any political party hold caucuses on successive days. All caucuses, excepting those necessary for a special election, shall be held after the second Thursday next after the first Monday in September of each year, and all caucuses for the nomination of candidates for the city council of either of said cities, excepting those necessary for a special election, shall be held within twenty-five days of the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in each year. Caucuses necessary for a special election shall be held not more than ten days before, nor within two days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, of, the last day for filing the certificates of the nominations of such caucuses.

Sec. 6. In each ward of said cities the ward committee of each political party shall, prior to the first day of September in each year, appoint a caucus warden for such ward and a caucus clerk for each voting district thereof, who shall be qualified electors of the wards and voting districts respectively in which they are appointed to serve, and members of such political party, and shall fill all vacancies which occur in such offices from any cause, including that of removal from the ward or voting district, except as hereinafter provided. Caucus wardens and caucus clerks so appointed shall hold office until the first day of January next succeeding their appointment and thereafter until their successors are appointed, and shall have the same powers and duties in the conduct of caucuses as are conferred by law upon wardens and ward clerks of elective meetings. In case of a change of the ward lines of either of said cities, or of a redivision of any of the wards thereof into voting districts, the ward committees of each political party thereof may revoke such appointments by them made. In the case of all caucus wardens and caucus clerks who by reason of such change or redivision are ineligible to serve on account of residence, and appoint others in their stead, and the city committee of each political party of such city shall appoint a caucus warden for each new ward so created and a caucus clerk for each voting district thereof.

Sec. 7. The caucus warden appointed, as hereinbefore provided, shall call the caucus of his political party to order, and shall preside thereat. Each caucus clerk shall check the voting list of the district in which he is appointed to serve. In case a caucus warden is absent at the time at which the caucus has been called, or in case a caucus warden becomes incapacitated during the holding of the caucus, the ward committee, or a majority of the members thereof present at such caucus, shall appoint a qualified elector of such party residing in the ward as caucus warden for such caucus. If no member of the ward committee is present, the clerk of the first district in such ward, or, in case of his absence or incapacity, then of the district clerks present the one next in numerical order of the districts, shall call the meeting to order, and the electors present shall elect some qualified person as caucus warden of such caucus. In case a caucus clerk is absent at the time at which the caucus has been called, or in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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A FIERCE FIGHT WON BY FORREST

A Fortieth Anniversary War Story

March 5, 1863

[Copyright, 1902, by O. L. Kilmer.]

THE story of the fight around the little farmers' depot known as Thompson's Station, in central Tennessee, on March 5, 1863, reads like a page in the history of the Boer war—for instance, Nicholson's Nek or Sannas Post, with De Wet for the hero. A Federal column of 1,500 men started out early to head off and fight the enemy. The enemy was also out early and after giving the Federals all the fighting they cared to stand up against marched them en masse to Libby prison.

The Confederate leaders in this bold swoop were not novices in the art of war, like De Wet and his colleagues, although Forrest, the real hero of the masterly exploit, had come up from the class of farmer soldiers. Forrest's chief in the affair at Thompson's Station, Earl Van Dorn, was an ex-regular officer trained at West Point. His daring strategy in the war had already won him fame. Van Dorn had just joined the Confederate army in Tennessee from Mississippi with 4,500 troopers, the men who had figured in his last previous exploit, the capture of Grant's military supply depot at Holly Springs. With Forrest rode the remnant of the brigade he fought so desperately at the attack on Fort Donelson a month before, about 600 sabers.

The day preceding the fight at Thompson's Station the Federal brigade of Colonel Coburn, comprising the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, the Twenty-third Wisconsin, the Nineteenth Michigan infantry and the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, marched from Franklin southward under instructions from the commanding general to go as far as Spring Hill and see "what is in our front." The country ahead of the column was broken by long swells and ridges fifty to 200 feet high, and the outlook from any point did not extend beyond half a mile to the south. Late in the day the enemy was met in a lively skirmish, the fact reported back to headquarters and the column placed in position for a night attack. Early on the 5th a negro brought word to Colonel Coburn that Van Dorn was marching to attack Franklin and had already passed Spring Hill to the northward. This news was also sent back to headquarters without bringing a modification of Coburn's orders to go to Spring Hill.

There being no enemy in sight at 8 o'clock a. m., Coburn sent his cavalry to scour the country, and the infantry marched forward. As the column advanced it stirred up the skirmishers of the enemy, who slowly retired and refused battle. At Thompson's Station the pike leading to Spring Hill and the railroad pass through a gap in a low range of hills covered with cedars and having steep bluffs. Just in advance of the station Coburn's cavalry dislodged some Confederate skirmishers, and it looked for the moment as though the enemy would not stand for battle. But Forrest and Van Dorn had their lines hidden behind those convenient hills waiting for the foe to walk into the trap. Van Dorn got word the night of the 4th of Coburn's intended trip to Spring Hill, and before daylight of the 5th his squadrons and batteries were posted along the ridge to the right and left and in the rear of the gap at Thompson's Station. Coburn approached cautiously, sending his cavalry and guns, with infantry supports, to the knolls which overlooked the narrow valley. He intended to establish himself in the gap and wait for re-enforcements to cope with Van Dorn.

While the Federals were pushing forward for vantage ground Van Dorn's guns opened upon them. Undaunted, Coburn's men rushed for the battery and were within 150 yards of it when the troopers in gray, dismounted and in hiding, sprang forward and met the resolute fellows with a hot fire from their carbines. At the end of half an hour's struggle the Federals retired, but the incident gave Coburn's Eighteenth Ohio battery time to unlimber for action on a knoll fifty feet above the valley. Three guns opened fiercely upon the Confederates, who began to show themselves boldly over the field.

While the firing was hottest at the station Colonel Coburn's scouts reported a body of Confederate cavalry moving around his left on a crossroad. Being convinced that he had stirred up a hornets' nest, the luckless colonel ordered the force to retreat from the station before the line was outflanked. The cavalry and artillery which should have covered the withdrawal of the infantry left the field and were seen no more in the fight. Coburn accused the officers of these commands of deserting him in his extremity.

The Federal retreat was the signal for a dash from Van Dorn's center upon the station. Parts of three brigades charged the station, but were fought off by Coburn's men. The Confederates had no bayonets, and but for the assistance of the artillery, which raked Coburn's line lengthwise, would have been beaten from the field. Coburn ordered his officers to make a stand on a ridge in rear of the station and fight to the last.

While the fight was on at the station Forrest saw with his keen soldier's eye that there was not room for his brigade in that narrow, crowded valley and galloped his men around the Federal left to strike the force defending the station in the rear. This was the body of horsemen which alarmed Coburn. Forrest's leading regiment opened rapid fire with carbines upon Coburn's battery, which was moving to ground in the rear, and drove it back toward Franklin. Two of Forrest's guns also opened upon the retreating line.

Meanwhile part of Coburn's command changed front and took a position behind a stone fence which lay directly in the path of Forrest. Dismounting his men, Forrest charged twice upon the fence, but the Federals maintained their ground with firm courage. Finally this force was overcome, and Forrest pushed on to the railroad in Coburn's rear, charging up a steep slope stoutly held by Coburn's infantry. In this charge Forrest's line suffered heavily under the galling Federal fire. The last rush carried Forrest, with his escort, up to the Federal commander, and the fiery southern fighter demanded surrender at the point of the pistol. Coburn had just learned that his men were without cartridges, and he told them to fix bayonets and drive Forrest from the slope. But Forrest's men were swarming in all directions and Van Dorn closing down upon the position, which was already under fire of his guns, he having passed beyond the station in triumphant pursuit. It was, for Coburn, surrender or a frightful massacre, and he surrendered.

The fight had lasted five hours. Forrest held the road in Coburn's rear. His troops and those with Van Dorn were all mounted, and there were no re-enforcements in sight to save the day for the Federals. Coburn's men fought heroically and made the enemy pay dearly for his success. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 295 men and officers, while the Confederates lost 358 killed and wounded, including nine officers, among them a colonel and a major killed. Coburn surrendered 1,150 unwounded men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



FORREST'S CAPTURE OF COLONEL COBURN.

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"Were you discharged from your last place?"

"No; they didn't want me any longer, and so I left."—Brooklyn Life.

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PUBLIC LAWS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

from performing his duties as such during the holding of the caucus, the ward committee of such ward, or such majority thereof, shall appoint some qualified elector of the ward as such caucus clerk. If no member of the ward committee is present, the caucus warden shall appoint some qualified elector as aforesaid as caucus clerk. All caucuses shall be called to order at seven o'clock P. M. The polls shall be opened at or before 7:30 P. M., and the ballot-boxes shall be opened and the interior thereof exposed to the view of all present by the warden before any ballots are cast. Any necessary business not finished at 7:30 P. M. shall be postponed until after the polls are closed and the result of the balloting announced. The polls shall be kept open until ten P. M. and no longer. Except for the filling of vacancies in the office of caucus warden and caucus clerk, as hereinbefore provided in this section, a ballot shall be required for the choice of all candidates for elective offices, for delegates to conventions, and for members of ward committees, to be elected by such caucuses. All ballots shall be printed or written on white paper, of uniform size to be determined by the city committee of each political party in said cities, and no tissue paper shall be used for any caucus ballot. The names of all candidates for which any elector shall vote at any caucus shall be written or printed upon one ballot.

Sec. 8. No person shall be entitled to vote or take part in the caucus of any political party who within fourteen calendar months has voted or taken part in the caucus of any other political party, or has signed nomination papers of a candidate or candidates for any elective officer, or has voted in any election for the candidates of any other political party or for candidates placed in nomination by nomination papers, or is debarred from so voting or taking part by the regulations of such party provided for in section two of this act. No person who has voted in the caucus of any political party shall be eligible to sign any nomination paper containing nominations of candidates, within fourteen calendar months thereafter.

Sec. 9. The city clerks of Newport and Pawtucket and the board of canvassers and registration of Providence shall prepare the voting lists for use at all caucuses held in their respective cities. A voting list shall be prepared for each voting district and for each ward not divided into voting districts. At all caucuses the voting lists as last published or canvassed according to law by the boards of canvassers of such cities shall be used, corrected as hereinafter provided. The board of canvassers in each of said cities shall hold a canvass meeting on the twenty-seventh day preceding the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in each year, and also on a day not more than five days prior to the earliest day lawfully selected by any political party for the holding of caucuses made necessary by a special election to fill a vacancy in the city council in such city, to canvass and correct the voting lists of electors qualified, and who may be qualified by the payment of a tax, to vote for members of the city council. Notice of said canvass meetings shall be given in such manner as such boards of canvassers shall respectively prescribe.

Sec. 10. In preparing caucus voting lists for the caucuses of any political party there shall be stricken from the lists specified in section nine of this act the names of all persons shown by the nomination papers, or copies thereof, and used caucus voting lists in the possession of the city clerks, to be debarred from voting in such caucuses by the provisions of section eight of this act, or who are shown by the regulations of such political party to be not entitled to vote in its caucuses. Each such list shall be endorsed with the name of such political party, and shall be certified by such city clerk or board of canvassers and registration, as the case may be.

Sec. 11. The city clerks in Newport and Pawtucket and the board of canvassers and registration in Providence are hereby authorized and required to furnish, at the expense of their respective cities, suitable ballot-boxes, blank forms of certificates and returns, and other election stationery, for each polling place at which any caucus is held, and to cause the voting lists prepared as aforesaid to be delivered at each such polling place to the caucus warden, prior to the hour of seven o'clock in the evening of the day on which any such caucus is to be held; and it is hereby made the duty of the chiefs of police of said cities to detail such number of police officers to each such polling place, for the preservation of order, and to deliver the voting lists aforesaid, as may be requested by said city clerks of Newport and Pawtucket and said board of canvassers and registration of Providence.

Sec. 12. The caucus warden shall receive the ballots of all persons whose names are upon the lists certified and furnished to him, and shall reject the ballots of all other persons.

Sec. 13. Immediately on the closing of the polls the caucus warden and clerks shall in open caucus proceed to count the ballots cast in the presence of such representatives as may be appointed in writing, one by each candidate voted for at said caucus; and each candidate receiving a plurality of the ballots cast for the office for which he was a candidate shall be declared by the caucus warden to be elected or nominated, as the case may be. The ballots and voting lists shall then be forthwith separately sealed up, together with a statement of the result of the balloting, substantially in form required by law in the case of elective meetings, and shall be forthwith delivered in person by the caucus clerk of the first voting district in each ward to the city clerk in the cities of Newport and Pawtucket or to the board of canvassers and registration in the city of Providence.

Sec. 14. In case at any caucus a majority of a delegation to any convention, or of any ward committee, are not elected, or in case of a tie vote for any candidate for an elective office, the caucus shall adjourn to such day as shall be designated at said caucus by the caucus warden, but not to any day at which a caucus of any political party has been called. In case of a tie vote for a smaller number than a majority of the delegates to a convention, or of the members of a ward committee, the elected members of the delegation or of the committee shall fill the vacancies so caused and make notification of their action to the person or officer entitled to receive the same. In all cases the delegates to a convention shall have power to fill vacancies in their number appearing at the hour of the meeting of such convention.

Sec. 15. The warden of every caucus shall, within twenty-four hours after said caucus is held, deliver or send to each delegate to a political convention, and to each member of a political committee, a certificate of his election, and to each candidate for an elective office a certificate of his nomination, and shall also cause the certificate of nomination required by law in the case of all candidates who are nominated by such caucus for any elective office to be prepared and seasonably filed in the proper public office, unless proceedings for a recount of the ballots cast at such caucus are inaugurated conformably to the provisions of section sixteen of this act, in which case he shall not deliver, send, or cause to be filed any such certificates. Upon each check list used at such caucus the clerk checking such list shall make a return under oath that the said check list is the identical one used in the caucus of the political party for which it was furnished, and that the names checked were truly and properly checked at such caucus, and that no alteration or erasure or additional check has been made thereon.

Sec. 16. If before five o'clock in the afternoon of the day succeeding the day on which any caucus is held under the provisions of this act a person who has received votes thereat for nomination or election to any elective office, delegation, or political committee shall serve upon the city clerk of Newport or Pawtucket, or the board of canvassers and registration in Providence, a statement in writing that the records and returns made by the caucus officers, as aforesaid, are erroneous, and specifying wherein the same are [illegible] nomination by said caucus for the petitioner, and petitioning for a recount of such ballots by the board of canvassers in Newport or Pawtucket or the board of canvassers and registration in Providence, such city clerk or board of canvassers and registration shall retain all the ballots cast at such caucus until such claim is withdrawn or the contest for the nomination or election is fully determined, as hereinafter provided. The city clerk upon whom such statement is served shall forthwith notify the members of the board of canvassers of his city of the filing of such petition, and it shall be the duty of said board of canvassers to forthwith convene, and to cause notice in writing to be served, in such manner as said board of canvassers shall direct, upon all other candidates for the same office receiving votes at said caucus, at the expense of the petitioner, of the filing of such petitions for a recount, and shall appoint a time and place for the recount of said ballots within twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the time of ordering such notice. At the time specified by said board of canvassers said city clerk shall transmit to such board all the ballots cast at such caucus and the voting list used thereat. In the city of Providence like proceedings shall be observed by the board of canvassers and registration, at the expense of the petitioner, and at the appointed time and place said board of canvassers or board of canvassers and registration shall proceed to recount said ballots and to hear and determine all questions raised for or against the counting of the same or of any thereof, and shall declare, as the result of such recount and determination, what persons, if any, were lawfully elected or nominated at such caucus. Such declaration shall stand as the true record and result of the vote cast at such caucus, and the proper officer shall cause the names of the persons so declared to be nominated for any elective office to be printed upon the official ballots, in accordance with a certificate of such recount and determination made and filed with him by said board, which certificate shall be deemed to be made and filed as of the day of holding such caucus. Said board shall also furnish to each delegate and member of a committee, so declared to be elected, a certificate of his election. Any candidate receiving votes at such caucus for such nomination or office may be present during such recount, either in person or by an agent duly appointed in writing.

Sec. 17. The city clerks of Newport and Pawtucket and the board of canvassers and registration of the city of Providence shall retain under seal all used caucus voting lists in their possession at the time of the passage of this act, until the first day of November, A. D. 1902, and shall retain under seal for the period of fourteen calendar months all of the voting lists returned to them under the provisions of this act: Provided, that such lists may be unsealed for use in the proceedings provided for in sections ten and sixteen of this act, after which they shall be immediately resealed, and that the city clerk of Newport or of Pawtucket, or the board of canvassers and registration in Providence after a check list has been used at a caucus of a political party held under the provisions of this act, upon written application for a copy of the list as checked, signed by any qualified elector in the city where such list was used, and upon payment or tender of the fees provided by law therefor, may unseal and open the wrapper containing such check list, and shall furnish to such applicant a certified copy of the list as checked, and shall then reseal the same.

Sec. 18. Every public officer or officer of a political party who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall refuse, or willfully neglect and omit, to perform, in the manner and within the time prescribed, any duty imposed upon him by this act, shall be fined not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both. Every person at a caucus who, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, votes or attempts to vote, or votes or attempts to vote upon any other name than his own, or votes or attempts to vote more than once upon his own name, or deposits or attempts to deposit more than one ballot for any candidate for any elective office or delegate to any convention or member of any political committee at the same balloting, or at any caucus gives a false answer to any caucus clerk or the presiding officer of any caucus relative to his right to vote at such caucus, shall be punished by [illegible] imprisonment in jail not exceeding [illegible]. Whoever aids or abets a person not entitled to vote at a caucus in [illegible] tempting to vote under a name other than the voter's own name, or in voting twice upon the voter's own name, or aids or abets a person in depositing or attempting to deposit at a caucus more than one ballot as aforesaid at the same balloting, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days. Whoever willfully alters, or willfully makes any change, erasure, or additional check upon the voting list used or to be used at a caucus, or, having custody or control of such voting list, shall suffer or permit any alteration, change, erasure, or additional check to be made upon such voting list, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding sixty days. Excepting otherwise herein provided, the penalties imposed by law upon election and other officers and voters who violate the provisions of acts regulating elective meetings are hereby imposed upon the same and like caucus and other officers and voters for the same and like violations of this act.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of every police or other peace officer or constable to arrest without warrant any person detected in the act of violating the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. The secretary of state shall make and send to the city clerk of each of said cities copies of all nomination papers filed with him which contain the names of electors of such city.

Sec. 21. The several ward and city committees elect in said cities at the time of the passage of this act shall organize and serve in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been elected under its provisions. The places of the caucus wardens elect and caucus clerks elect in said cities are hereby declared vacant, and others to serve in their stead shall be appointed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 22. Chapter 962, 709, and 987 of the Public Laws and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Technical, Also.

"You see," said the young man who was explaining the mimic war, "the attack is carried on the same as in actual warfare, except that the missiles are only technical. Now, suppose that I am commanding a brigade and I should be charged by a regiment of the enemy"—

"Technically?" asked the young woman.

"Certainly. And suppose they fired upon us"—

"Technically?" repeated the young woman.

"Yes, yes. And I should be encouraging my men to make a last stand"—

"Technically?"

"Of course. And I should get in range of the enemy's fire and should be shot through the brain"—

"Oh," interrupted the fair damsel, "I know that would have to be technically too!"—Baltimore American.

Out of Harmony.

"She didn't read the book?"

"No; the cover design didn't harmonize with any of her house gowns."—Detroit Free Press.

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JOHN VARS,

128 Thames Street

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, February 28, 1903.

The Georgia peach crop is singing "And the Blizzard Never Touched Me." For which all country editors in Georgia are thankful. Peaches are received for subscriptions in that State.

The United States will content itself in Cuba with a naval station at Guantanamo, near the southeast corner of the island, and a coaling station at Bahia Honda, on the north coast, west of Havana. These moderate requirements can not wound Cuban susceptibilities. They are distinctly a protection to the island from foreign interference, as well as a convenience to this country.

There is a bill before the General Assembly which has the backing of Gov. Garvin, but which should be considered very carefully before it is allowed to become a law; and that is the bill creating the office of bank commissioner for this State with a salary of $3000 a year. Not that a bank commissioner may not be a good thing, but this bill is evidently intended to give some one a fat job, with little work and a good deal of pay. We do not think there is any call for multiplying offices at present. Besides we doubt the efficacy of the measure to accomplish any good.

The establishment of the new department of commerce has led to an attempt of the Bureau of Statistics to fix approximately the total of the internal trade of the country. The comparatively modest total of $20,000,000,000 is the result of his calculation, this being reached by taking the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at $13,000,000,000, those of agriculture at nearly $4,000,000,000 and those of minerals about $1,000,000,000. Adding to these the product of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be $18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1900, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully $20,000,000,000. This estimate, by the way, allows of only one turn-over of the products above mentioned, which accounts for the comparatively moderate grand aggregate reached. It should be noted, however, that the total is equal to the aggregate international import and export trade of the world.

The desire of people to shift pecuniary responsibility on somebody else is well illustrated in the doings of our State law makers. Some of the country towns of the State desire to crawl from under the burden of paying their share of the State expenses and put the load on the cities. Recently a bill was introduced in the Senate to increase the State tax to 20 mills from 18. The committee, however, reported the bill amended so as to reduce the rate to 16, instead of increasing to 20, but making the local town and city valuations the basis instead of that adopted some years ago by the State. This would throw the burden of paying the extra tax on a few cities and large towns. For instance, Newport would, under this act, have to pay $1,031.42 more annually into the State treasury than she does now. Under the present law she pays a greater share of the State tax than any other city except Providence. Her State valuation is now $34,347,800. If this proposed law should pass it would be $41,751,100, while that of Pawtucket, with nearly twice the population of Newport, would be only $36,094,140. Such an inequality can hardly be just.

The constitutional conventionites are still busily at work. Notwithstanding the fact that the supreme court has decided that such a convention cannot be legally held, and notwithstanding the fact that the constitution itself contains ample provision for its amendment whenever the people shall consider amendments necessary, yet there is a certain class of agitators that is still unhappy, because they cannot form themselves into a convention and make a constitution to suit their individual fancy. They tell us that our constitution is old and out of date—as if age had anything to do with the value of the document. They tell us that it is a mass of patchwork because the people have seen fit to amend it several times in the proper way. The constitution of the United States is old, twice as old as the constitution of this State—but it has not yet lost its value as a safeguard of the nation. That constitution has been several times amended, but it is none the less an up-to-date document. It contains the provisions that those who would tear our constitution to pieces would wipe out of the home document, and it is well for the small State of Rhode Island that those provisions are there, otherwise our representation in the United States Senate would be slim. The constitution of Rhode Island is all right as it is. It has proved a safeguard in the past. Let it alone.

There seems to be no general uprising in favor of a constitutional convention. Petitions have been circulated very industriously by interested parties asking the General Assembly to call such a convention, but the signers are neither numerous nor of persons who have the best interests of the State at heart. In fact the agitators seem to have been generally given the cold shoulder, and if the people consult the best interests of the State they will let well enough alone.

Wonderful Growth.

The domestic trade of this country has expanded in a much greater proportion than has the population. In 50 years the population has grown three and one-half times while the trade has expanded fully ten times. This relative gain of internal commerce over population is due in part to the greatly increased facilities for transportation, the cheapening of cost of articles utilized and the increased earnings and increased wealth of the people. The railroads have increased from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 201,839 miles in 1902, and the estimated wealth of the country from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to $94,300,000,000 in 1900—a per capita increase of from $308 in 1850 to $1,236 in 1900. This increase in wealth has been accompanied by an increase in deposits in banks, those in savings banks alone increasing from $13,131,180 in 1850 to $2,597,091,550 in 1901. While it is not practicable to measure the internal commerce of other countries with the same accuracy as that of the United States, it is known that in agricultural products, manufactures and minerals the United States now outranks the other nations of the world and that the transactions in these products, which form the internal commerce, may, therefore, be assumed to surpass those of any other country. The manufactures of the United States are now about double those of the United Kingdom and nearly equal to those of France, Germany and Russia combined, while the value of the agricultural products of the United States far exceeds that of any other single country.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The Baltimore Sun says that "If the territories of New Mexico and Arizona were united and admitted to the Union as one State it would be one of the giants. It would be the largest of the States except Texas, which would exceed it by about 27,000 square miles. From the territory of the new State of Arizona twenty-three States as large as Maryland could be carved. It would be about the size of the combined States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Out of this enormous area might be taken about ten kingdoms each almost as large as the ancient kingdom of Scotland. The population of the new State would be only 815,000—not much more than one-half that of Baltimore city. If it were peopled as densely as Belgium, it would have a population as large as that of the entire United States and England combined and 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 left over. If its arid acres could be irrigated and brought under cultivation, it would produce enough bread to feed the world."

Steamer Disabled.

British steamer Boston City, Captain Watkins, from Barry Docks, Wales, for New York with a cargo of coal, came into this harbor Tuesday morning having in tow Russian steamer Erika, Captain Silling, from Barry Docks, Wales, for Providence with a cargo of coal. The Erika broke her propeller some days previous and was found by the Boston City and towed into this harbor. One of the men on the Russian steamer had his leg broken some ten days earlier and Health Officer Gladding notified Dr. Sanborn of the accident and was advised to have the man taken to the hospital for treatment.

The appointment of Judge Day of Ohio to succeed Justice Shiras on the supreme bench of the United States reminds the country again of President Roosevelt's scrupulous remembrance of the fact that he is serving out the term of another who was struck down at the post of duty. In assuming the duties to which he was summoned so suddenly and under such tragic circumstances, Roosevelt said: "I shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and the honor of our beloved country." More than this, the president has shown in his appointments, as far as practicable, a profound respect for the probable wishes of his predecessor. He retained Cortelyou as his private secretary and has just advanced him to a seat in his cabinet. Judge Day was one of McKinley's oldest and closest friends. His ability will be proved on the supreme bench, as in the State department.

Providence harbor and the upper part of Narragansett Bay is filled with coal laden vessels, including no less than 15 foreign steamers. Most of this coal is consigned to the railroad and men are working night and day to unload the cargoes and diminish the demurrage charges. It it is not probable that the importers are making any money on foreign coal, and furthermore the consumers complain that it won't make steam.

At a public hearing by the judiciary committee of the General Assembly on Wednesday, Mayor Miller of Providence, Congressman-elect Granger and other prominent men appeared to advocate the passage of an act amending the Providence police commission act, giving the mayor power to appoint the members of the commission. All the speakers were in favor of the amendment.

In a speech at New Orleans, Admiral Schley proposed this sentiment: "All honor to the men behind the guns and the men before the furnace." It is well to remember that all who perform their part on a fighting ship deserve credit for heroic devotion to duty.

Washington Matters.

Senator Morgan will Endeavor to Defeat Colombian Treaty—House has Done Little the Past Week—New Battleships Provided for—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1903.

The most complicated situation since the filibuster on the Lodge bill now exists in the Senate and threatens the defeat of the Panama and Cuban treaties and even an extra session of Congress. Senator Morgan, who is wedded to the idea of constructing the Isthmian canal by the Nicaraguan route, is determined to defeat the Colombian treaty and is openly filibustering to that end. He has already made a phenomenal record, having used more than 200,000 words in his argument against the convention without showing signs of fatigue. Senator Quay, exasperated by his failure to secure a date for a vote on his statehood bill, has joined forces with Mr. Morgan, and other disgruntled Senators are contributing more or less to the filibuster. The situation is still further emphasized by the unequivocal announcement of the president that in case either of the treaties mentioned fails of ratification he will call the Senate in extra session. Unless a solution of the present difficulty is arrived at at an early date an extra session of Congress will be necessitated.

In view of the facts above stated, numerous conferences have been held and at this writing the Republican leaders are hopeful of effecting a compromise along the lines of the two statehood bills with some concessions to the Democrats, such as a provision for eventual separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico when they shall have attained a certain prescribed population, etc. The Republican advocates of statehood have agreed to this arrangement, but the Democrats are yet to be heard from. The effort is being made to secure an agreement to ratify both the treaties in return for the statehood compromise.

Aside from appropriation bills passed, the House has effected little legislation during the past week. The Fowler currency bill is now under consideration and, while Representative Fowler believes it will pass the House, it may be safely predicted that it will receive no consideration in the Senate. An earnest effort will be made to enact the Aldrich bill and that will be all the internal currency legislation enacted by this Congress. The Senate Philippine coinage bill has been accepted by the House committee and will probably be enacted. The amendment providing for an international commission to devise means for setting a standard for silver was rejected by the House committee.

An agreement on the anti-anarchy bill, which was left in conference at the close of last session, has been accomplished. As it now stands the measure provides the death penalty for killing the president or his legal successors. An attempt to do so will merit hanging or imprisonment of not less than ten years. Any one who aids, advises or abets such killing shall be deemed a principal offender. Any one who advocates the killing of any officer of a civilized government, other than the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than twenty years or both. No person holding anarchistic views shall become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The president, whose capacity for details seems to be unlimited, brought to the attention of his cabinet, at its last meeting, the delay which has attended the construction of naval vessels already authorized and the deterioration in the largest practice records recently returned to the navy department. Mr. Roosevelt is an urgent advocate of a large navy and is in entire sympathy with the movement to establish a systematic program for its increase. With regard to the delay in construction, he ascertained that it was chiefly due to the strike of the employees of the steel trust and to strikes in the shipyards of constructors but his insistent questioning revealed the fact that the navy department was also partially to blame because of the lack of uniformity in its designs for vessel fittings. This Secretary Moody announced had been rectified.

The naval appropriation bill which has passed the House provides for three new battle ships, one armored cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig. The bill further places $500,000 at the discretion of the secretary of the navy for the investigation of the subject of submarine boats and the purchase of such as the sum appropriated will permit. Secretary Moody has informed Congress that he desires no more Holland boats until he has an opportunity to thoroughly test those already ordered, an opportunity which the company has thus far refused. The merits of the Lake submarine boat have been urged on members of the naval committee and it is understood that type will receive a thorough test. The provision authorizing an increase from 500 to 1,000 midshipmen to be appointed to Annapolis carried.

The anthracite coal strike commission is once more holding its meetings in Washington and is endeavoring to arrange and co-ordinate the vast amount of testimony and data which has been submitted. The meetings are absolutely secret, the commissioner holding that its duty is to make a report containing its findings to the president who will make it public at his discretion. Arguing from certain chance remarks of the commissioners, it is believed that one of its findings will be to the effect that too many men are now employed in the anthracite region and that fewer employees and greater opportunities for earning good wages should be afforded those retained. Such a decision would, run counter to the general principals of the labor union and would, incidentally, serve to confirm the arguments of those Republican Senators who have urged that the educational qualification of the immigration bill be retained, with a view to curtailing the extensive immigration of the lowest class of laborers.

Mrs. Roosevelt has just received a courteous note from the ladies at Dallas, Texas, to whom she sent the much-talked-of handkerchief. It reads as follows: "The Dallas Free Kindergarten Association desire to thank you for your kind remembrance by which they were enabled to realize the magnificent sum of $121 for their building fund. Your gift netted more than any other contribution, the proceeds of the entertainment being more than $2,500. I wish, also, to express my personal appreciation of your prompt response to my request. Yours faithfully,

ISADORE S. CALLOWAY.

Mr. Bryan remarks that he "will not consider the possibility of the men who have been against the party being placed in charge of it." If the reorganizers get on top, they must prepare for war.

General Assembly.

The sessions of the General Assembly this week have begun to be a trifle more productive of results than they were earlier, although a great volume of business has not yet been transacted. The Newport police commission act came in for its share of attention on Thursday when the annual report of the commission was presented to the General Assembly. Representative Brown thought that the report should not be tamely submitted to the committee on judiciary, but moved that this committee be instructed to hold a public hearing in Newport. The motion prevailed.

Another matter of importance to Newport was the recommendation by the finance committee of the House of the passage of a bill appropriating $300 for repairs to the Newport county jail and $1000 for repairs to the Newport county court house.

The Senate has had under consideration a bill on the revenues of the State, reducing the tax rate from 18 cents to 16 cents and readjusting the valuations of cities and towns by taking as the basis of valuation the figures of the local assessors in each city or town. In the Senate yesterday the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 14. In the House the constitutional convention amendment was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 36 to 34.

Suicide Identified.

The body of a man was found on the shore here last Saturday and was subsequently identified as that of Lewis A. Dodge of Medford, Mass. Mr. E. P. Boynton came to Newport and identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, and took the remains to Medford for interment. Mr. Dodge was one of the most prominent men of the city where he resided and had held several federal appointments. He was about fifty-nine years of age. It is supposed that the man committed suicide by jumping from the steamer of the Fall River Line.

Artillery Dance.

The Newport Artillery Company held their yearly dance in the armory on Clarke street Monday evening. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion and the attendance was large.

At 9 o'clock the grand march was formed and was lead by Colonel John D. Richardson and Miss Helen Read. The dance order included 22 numbers, lasting until 2 o'clock. At 12 o'clock a collation was served.

The Rev. H. L. Clode Braddon of Haverhill, Mass., is in Newport, representing "The Church Standard," a paper devoted to the interest of the Episcopal church. He has the consent and endorsement of the clergy of Trinity, Emmanuel, and St. George's churches. The Church Standard is the oldest weekly church paper in this country, and is ably edited and conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Philadelphia.

The body of Charles Porter, the young colored man who was shot and killed in Portsmouth last week, was taken to his home in New Jersey for interment yesterday. The father of the dead man started for home with the remains on the noon trip of the General.

The body of an unknown colored man was found at Hope Island on Thursday and was brought to this city by Captain "Tom" Shea in his catboat.

Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 23:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 1 to 6, warm wave February 28 to March 4, cool wave March 3 to 7.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 5th, cross west of Rockies by close of March 6, great central valleys 7 to 9, eastern states 10.

I expect temperature of this disturbance to be moderate with no great extremes and while heavy rains may fall in a few localities the general rainfall will be small in amount.

The general tendency of the temperature during first ten days of March will be upward to a greater extent than the season requires and while this continues precipitation must be light.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about March 5, great central valleys March 7, eastern states 8. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about March 8, great central valleys 10, eastern states 12.

This cool wave will not be severe and it will continue well to the north not reaching the southern states.

March will be cold month. Three general cold waves reaching meridian 90 not far from 1, 20 and 30, will bring the average temperature of the month toward the winter end of the thermometer, although the warm waves that will reach the great central valleys moving eastward about 12, 18 and 23 will give us some premonitions of the coming springtide.

Generally the precipitation of March will be about or above normal but some sections will get a serious drouth commencing in March and extending through April.

I expect very cold weather about and immediately following date of this bulletin but this cold spell will not remain long.

Temperature of the week ending March 9 will average below normal and rainfall will not be great.

First days of March will be generally cold with a rising temperature and a cessation of precipitation. Not much rain till after 12.

After six months of successful forecasting, the cold wave, middle of February, went far below my calculations.

New York's candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, Judge Alton P. Parker, has had a remarkably successful political and professional career. The explanation of his being selected for standard bearer by the leaders of Democracy in the Empire State will be given in an illustrated article in the Boston Sunday Herald of March 1, which will include his latest portrait and pictures of his home.

Don't Fail!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1903. STANDARD TIME.

		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
28	Sat	6 28	5 49	7 20	8 00	8 28
1	Sun	6 30	5 50	8 22	8 48	9 07
2	Mon	6 33	5 51	9 23	9 28	9 50
3	Tues	6 33	5 52	10 28	10 10	10 30
4	Wed	6 31	5 53	11 33	10 52	11 29
5	Thurs	6 30	5 54	mo'n	11 33	
6	Fri	6 28	5 55	0 36	12 20	12 57

First Quarter 6th day, 2h. 11m., evening.
Full Moon 13th day, 7h. 13m., morning.
Last Quarter 20th day, 9h. 8m., evening.
New Moon, 28th day, 8h. 26m. evening.

STATIONERY.

In Paper and Envelopes we have

MARCUS WARD'S and CRANE'S WRITING PAPER.

Aladdin Electric Gas Lighters, $1.50

Fire and Life Insurance.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 Broadway.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.—The opposite "Shire" being all studded with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply at MR. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Marriages.

At St. Mary's Rectory, Newport, Sept. 20, by Rev. William B. Meehan, Lucy G. Everett to Casimir Pinard.

In this city, 17th inst., by Rev. Louis J. Deady, Dennis J. Kelley and Margaret H. Sullivan, both of this city.

In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, Albert L. Chase and Eva R. Weston, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 23d inst., Emma Josephine, wife of Philip Finger and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiggenhauser.

In this city, 23d inst., John, infant son of Daniel and Josephine Sullivan.

In this city, 24th inst., John Myers, aged 81 years.

In South Portsmouth, 20th inst., Charles Porter.

In Franklin Grove, Ill., 20th inst., Thomas William, son of the late Thomas W. and Rebecca Brown of Newport, in his 83d year.

In Tiverton, 22d inst., Emeline Dean, widow of Gideon Durfee, in her 88th year.

In Providence, 24th, Jane Donnelly, 91; Sarah, wife of David Franks, 80; 21th, Richard B. Hawkins, 82; 21st, Catherine, widow of Patrick Boyne, 77; 24th, John Campbell, 76; 22d, Cornelius M. Tucker, 71; 23d, Clementine Arnold, daughter of the late Daniel and Phoebe Harris, 81; 25th, Charles Butts, 81; 25th Henry Herbert Kent, 85; 24th, Patrick Mullen, 77; 21th, Jane Donlon, 91; 23d, Sarah, widow of James Lees, 75; 26th, John Morris, 70; 22d, Hannah, widow of Isaac Case, 88; 21st, Harriet Newell, wife of Samuel A. Thornton, 71.

C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

MR. WRIGHTINGTON makes a specialty of BUYING, SELLING and LEASING real estate in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, and has always some valuable cottage, building site and farm property on his books, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of rents and care of property for out of town owners.

MORTGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest.

FIRE INSURANCE. Policies placed on all kinds of insurable risks at lowest rates in strongest companies.

Office—91 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SEABURY CO.

Mark Down Sale

COMMENCES

Monday, Feb. 2d,

214 THAMES STREET.

Portsmouth.

Mrs. Edward Caswell is ill at her home.

Mr. George H. Anthony, who has been ill, is convalescent.

Contrary to its usual custom the Newport Artillery Company did no parade on Washington's Birthday, but the usual noon salute was fired by the gun squad. The banks and public offices were closed during the day and there was a holiday in the public schools. Few places of business were closed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Benson, to Mr. George Patterson. The wedding will take place after Easter at St. Joseph's Church.

A subscription dance was held in Newton's Hall Monday evening. The committee in charge were Messrs. William P. Clarke, Jr., E. F. Delaney, C. R. Blackmar and George R. Plumer.

Miss M. E. Severance, telegrapher for E. L. Doucette & Co., has resigned her position on account of the ill health of her mother and gone to her home in Boston.

Mr. William H. Hammett has been in New York the past week attending the annual Sportsmen's Exhibition at the Madison Square Garden.

The winter dinner of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will be held on Monday evening, March 2, at the University Club in Providence.

Mr. Fred Lewis of the Opera House staff, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has so far recovered as to be able to walk out.

The president has recommended the promotion of Major D. W. Lockwood, U. S. Engineer corps, to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Edward J. Cosh has accepted the position of organist at the Central Baptist Church.

Miss Florence Bennett is able to be out, after recently undergoing a successful surgical operation.

Mr. William Carey Congdon is seriously ill at his residence on Broadway.

Captain Daniel Church of Tiverton was a visitor here the past week.

A bean supper was held in St. John's Guild House Tuesday evening.

TRIBUTE TO CZAR

Proposal That He Select The Hague Arbitrators

FOUNDER OF THE TRIBUNAL

And Therefore Considered Appropriate That He Should Name Personnel to Pass Upon First Case to Be Submitted by European Powers

Washington, Feb. 25.—Mr. Bowen, the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, has proposed to the allied powers that the Czar of Russia be asked to name the three arbitrators who, as The Hague tribunal, shall decide the question of preferential treatment. The suggestion has been approved by the state department.

In diplomatic circles the announcement of the proposed compliment to the czar is a subject of comment. The allies have not yet signified their acceptance of the suggestion, but this is regarded as well nigh certain.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will not be officially informed of the fact until all the powers have agreed to the suggestion, when he will be asked to present the invitation to his sovereign.

The ambassador evidently was pleased on hearing of this renewed evidence of friendship for his country on the part of the United States and expressed his appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. Bowen in suggesting the czar for this important duty.

"I can only say," the ambassador said to a representative of The Associated Press, "that his majesty will deeply appreciate the compliment which Mr. Bowen has proposed. As the parent of The Hague tribunal, his majesty has all along watched with gratifying interest the support the great peace court has received from the United States, for whose president and people he cherishes the friendliest esteem and regard."

At the French embassy an official suggested that it was an especially appropriate tribute to the founder of The Hague tribunal that he be invited to select the personnel of the court which will pass on the first case to be submitted to it by European powers.

Mr. Bowen yesterday submitted the draft of the protocols which he hopes will be signed by the allied powers, specifying the conditions under which The Hague tribunal will be called upon to settle the question of preferential treatment in the payment of Venezuelan indemnities, to Judge Penfield, solicitor of the state department. After the latter had suggested a few changes, which were readily made, Mr. Bowen prepared to submit the document to the representatives of the allied powers.

Over $1,500,000 Loss by Fire

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—More than one-half of the best square in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire yesterday. The square was bounded by Vine, Fourth, Walnut and Third streets. While the property loss is the largest in the history of the city by fire, it is believed there was no loss of life, although two men who lodged in the Pike Opera House building are still missing. The total loss is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

ONE COAL REPORT

Change in Program of the Strike Commission

GOOD EFFECT OF INQUIRY

Would Be Neutralized by a Minority Report—A Few Unwilling Concessions For the Purpose of Reaching Unanimous Finding

Washington, Feb. 25.—It is now definitely decided by the anthracite arbitration commission that it will make only one report; that that report will be unanimous if it can make it so; that it will not be rendered till after this session of congress has adjourned, and that it will be printed in as brief form as possible for wide popular distribution.

The first intention of the commission, as may be remembered, was to make quick work of reviewing the evidence and prepare one preliminary report to put forth as soon as soon as a majority of the members could agree on some conclusions, prescribing the terms on which the operators should hire and the miners be hired. Dissenting opinions were to be given an equal hearing, as in any deliverance from a judicial court bench.

It was supposed that this report could be got out not later than the end of the present week. A longer period was to be taken for the preparation of the second report, which was to discuss the labor question generally and recommend methods of dealing between employers and employed, likely to heal existing breaches and prevent their reopening when the next potential cause for friction should arise. It was proposed also to go at some length into the question of the president's prerogative in settling labor disputes.

But on more mature consideration it was deemed wise to forego this program. The commission made up its mind that what the public was most directly interested in was the settlement of the present difficulty, and that the philosophy of the whole labor question could better be left for handling in a different way.

Moreover, it had become plain, from recent manifestations in the coal regions, that a majority and a minority report, no matter in how many particulars they might actually coincide, would neutralize the effect of the whole proceedings and that it would be far better, even at the cost of spending considerably more time in discussion and of making a few unwilling concessions, to put out a single statement as the unanimous finding of the commission. That would at least be beyond cavil from any quarter, and would arm President Mitchell for the struggle which he may yet have on his hands to compel obedience from some of the more restless spirits in the labor camp.

With the report in settlement of the current controversy will be incorporated such recommendations as the entire membership of the commission is ready to subscribe to. Congress will provide, before adjournment, for printing the report at the government printing office during the recess. This is for the purpose of letting it go to the public without any needless delay.

Friction Between City Officials

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25.—Because of friction between Mayor McNamee of this city and President Coveney of the board of aldermen the latter officer last night handed in his resignation as president of the board. He said he could not hold his office and keep his manhood at the same time, and if it were not for the expense it would cause the city to hold a special election he would resign from the board altogether.

Will Ask Public For Funds

New York, Feb. 27.—The Grant monument on Riverside drive is at last to be completed. The monument commission yesterday instructed the president to name a committee of five to collect from $150,000 to $200,000 necessary to erect the statuary which the original plans contemplated. It was decided to make an appeal direct to the public for the necessary funds.

Conry Calls 149 Witnesses

Boston, Feb. 25.—Forty-six additional witnesses, making 149 thus far called, were summoned yesterday for the hearing in the contested election case of Congressman Conry against John A. Keliher, congressman-elect in the Ninth Massachusetts district. Conry contends that the 46 men called did not live in the houses from which they were registered.

Tremont Temple's Selection

Boston, Feb. 25.—Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour of the Lake Avenue Baptist church, Rochester, N. Y., will receive an unanimous call to the pulpit of Tremont temple. This church has been without a pastor since Rev. Dr. Lorimer went to New York in October, 1901, and Dr. Barbour is the first clergyman on whom the church official board is united as a candidate.

Got Pension In Father's Name

New Haven, Feb. 25.—John Page, an inmate of the Soldiers' home in Noroton, charged with having obtained a pension by impersonating his father, who served in the Civil war, was yesterday sentenced to three years in state prison.

Hawaii Seeks Statehood

Honolulu, Feb. 25.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the territorial legislature petitioning for statehood.

Minister Hutchins' Sudden Death

New Haven, Feb. 27.—Rev. Henry L. Hutchins died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday while visiting a friend at the Yale Divinity school. Mr. Hutchins came into especial prominence through a paper read a few days ago before a meeting of clergymen, in which he described immoral conditions as observed by him in small towns of this state.

HELD IN $2500 EACH

Three Boston Men Are Charged With Civil Service Frauds

Boston, Feb. 26.—On a charge of conspiracy in taking the civil service examination, the United States officers yesterday arrested three men in this city, one of them James M. Curley, a member of the state legislature and a political leader in ward 17. The other arrested men were Thomas F. Curley, a former deputy collector of the city, and another political leader in ward 17, and James J. Hughes, a conductor on the Boston Elevated road. The officers were unable to locate a fourth man, Bartholomew J. Fahey, who is wanted to complete the charge of the government that the two Curleys substituted for Hughes and Fahey in the December examinations for letter carriers.

All three of the arrested men were arraigned before a United States commissioner and held in $2500 bail for the grand jury. The two Curleys furnished the amount, but Hughes spent last night in jail. It is said that Representative Curley took the examination for Fahey, who is employed by the W. C. Loftus company, while Thomas F. Curley represented Hughes.

The penalty for the offense is not less than $1000 and not more than $10,000, and imprisonment of not more than two years.

Booth Threatens the Rich

Boston, Feb. 21.—A great rally presided over by Governor Bates and addressed by General Booth of the Salvation Army was held here last night. In the course of his address the general said: "The trouble with the ministers of the different churches is that they say so little of Heaven and hell. The ministers should give talks on the Salvation Army and advocate its broad policies and principles and take up collections and send us money. We have in our shelter at this time more than 13,000 criminals and if the rich do not give us enough funds to carry on our work we will turn loose the 13,000 men and give the addresses of these rich."

Priests Were Hamboozled

New York, Feb. 25.—Assistant District Attorney Krotel says that the parish books of the Roman Catholic churches in the neighborhood known as "Little Italy" will figure largely in future developments in his investigation into the Italian insurance fraud cases. He says that priests have been duped into administering the rites of the church to persons whose real identity was other than the priest had been led to believe.

Slipped Away From Americans

Manila, Feb. 25.—General San Miguel's force of insurgent ladrones has abandoned Montalban, 15 miles from here, and has probably fled to the Morong mountains. Reports from Bosoboso indicate the presence of ladrones in that vicinity. Reinforcements for the government troops reached Montalban too late and failed to overtake the retreating ladrones.

St Louis' Disgrace

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—The Post Dispatch says that startling disclosures of a system of traffic in young women under police protection are to be made by the grand jury as a result of a raid on sports which began yesterday. There are said to be many agents in country towns about St. Louis who daily lure girls from home with promises of lucrative employment.

"Wide Open" Sundays Favored

New York, Feb. 27.—The February grand jury yesterday filed a presentment favoring the bill before the legislature for the opening of saloons on certain hours during Sunday. The jury says the Raines law is violated every Sunday; that it fosters intemperance, encourages bribery and perjury, and has disgraced and debased the police force.

War Veterans' New Commander

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 24.—At yesterday's session of the national encampment of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Hawkins of Springfield, Mass., was elected commander-in-chief. A banquet was held in the afternoon and last night there was a military ball tendered the legion by the citizens of Lawrence.

Wholesale Robbing by Boys

New York, Feb. 27.—Louis Messler and John Cullen, the bell boys recently arrested charged with robbing hotel guests, were yesterday indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny. The police believe the boys got $100,000 worth of property in the last few years by robbing patrons of hotels.

Policeman Sent to Prison

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25.—John G. Knight, a former police officer of Somerville who did some wholesale thieving from stores on his beat, while employed as an officer, was sentenced to state prison yesterday, the term being four to six years. He pleaded guilty to breaking, entering and larceny.

Leopold May Visit Us

Brussels, Feb. 26.—The rumor which was current last fall that King Leopold will visit the United States is revived in The Etoile Belge, which says that the king will go to America for the Easter holidays.

Can Raise Army of Millions

Washington, Feb. 23.—Militia reports from various states show an aggregate of 118,259 commissioned officers and enlisted men organized and 10,853,396 men on whom the country can call in an emergency, not in any organization.

Finish of Finnish Governors

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The czar has dismissed four Finnish governors for opposing the policy of Russia. The remaining three provinces of Finland will in future have Russian governors.

Son Charges Father With Polygamy

Boston, Feb. 27.—A prosperous looking man of 67 named Adolph R. Allen, whom the police say is a New Yorker, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by his son on a charge of polygamy. The details of the case could not be learned. His son traced him to Boston and came here from New York to prosecute the case.

AWFUL RECORD

Albert Knapp Confesses to Killing Five Persons

SAYS HE COULD NOT HELP IT

Was Seized With Irresistible Desire to Choke Women and Children and Could Not Let Go When He Once Began—Guilty of Other Crimes

Indianapolis, Feb. 27.—Albert Knapp, arrested in this city Wednesday, who is in the Butler county jail at Hamilton, O., self-confessed as a most depraved criminal, has credit for the following murders by his own confession:

Emma Littleman, in Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1891; Mary Eckert, in Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1894; Jennie C. Knapp, his second wife, in Cincinnati, Aug. 7, 1894; Ida Gebhard, a child, at Indianapolis, July 19, 1895; Hannah C. Knapp, his third wife, at Hamilton, Dec. 22, 1902.

Knapp has served five prison sentences; three for larceny and two for assault. Since his return to this city in December the police feel sure he has been guilty of two barn burnings. When he was convicted for the Draplar assault he threatened to get even with every one concerned in his conviction. Ex-Sheriff Womack, then sheriff, gained his enmity. His barn was recently burned and several fine horses and imported cattle were roasted to death.

Al Bourdinon was one of the jurors who convicted him and his barn was burned about six or seven weeks ago. Almost every hour adds to the long list of crimes, laid to the man's door.

The most recent of the murders to which Knapp has confessed—that of his third wife, Hannah C. Knapp, of Hamilton—led to his arrest at the home of his fourth bride in Indianapolis. An uncle of the victim, hearing of Knapp's marriage to Miss Gamble in Indianapolis a few days after the mysterious disappearance of his niece, formerly Hannah Goddard, started an investigation.

After his confession Knapp admitted that he had repeatedly assaulted women. He said: "I met the Littleman child in a lumber yard and choked her to death when she made an outcry.

"I went into the room with the Eckert girl, sat down with her. She cried and I strangled her with a towel and hurried from the house.

"I was mad at my wife, Jennie C. Knapp, when I killed her. I sat her down under a bridge and choked her to death. After she was dead I threw the body into the canal.

"Ida Gebhard I killed, but my memory is not clear as to what I did.

"I cannot tell what made me kill these people. I was seized with an irresistible desire to choke them and I can't help it. I could not let go when I once began, even if I wanted to. I never feel any remorse, only a feeling of satisfaction when I know that they are dead. I used my hands in every case, except that of Mary Eckert. I choked that woman with a towel, but I could have done it with my hands."

Every doctor who has seen Knapp here agrees that he is a moral pervert, similar to Jack the Ripper, except that he finds satisfaction in choking women and children.

Anna Gamble, Knapp's fourth wife, received a letter from her husband yesterday, evidently written after his confession to the Hamilton authorities. From its tone Knapp expects to be sent to the penitentiary for life. It was couched in affectionate terms.

Mrs. Knapp said: "He spoke of having a wife at one time, but I did not ask him any questions. It did not bother me. He loves me and I love him. All I am afraid of is that they will kill him in the electric chair. If they send him to the penitentiary it won't be so bad, because I can go and see him once in a while."

When asked if she thought Knapp was insane, the young woman said he had never acted as though anything was the matter with his mind.

Knights Reject Arbitration Plan

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 26.—The plan of the arbitration committee of the board of trade for the settlement of the shoe strike was rejected by the Knights of Labor cutters last night. The meeting also passed resolutions condemning assaults, but nevertheless a mob assembled last night about a house occupied by some Boot and Shoe Workers' union cutters and smashed all the windows.

Harbingers of Spring

Edgartown, Mass., Feb. 26.—The spring flight of geese to the north has commenced, nearly three weeks ahead of the average time, and the weatherwise in this vicinity are predicting an early spring. A dozen flocks have been seen during the past two days, and quite a number have spent the night in some of the protected bays.

Ship Subsidy Bill Killed

Washington, Feb. 24.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries yesterday voted not to report the ship subsidy bill to the house, the vote being ten to six, four Republicans voting with the Democratic members in opposition.

McBride Marries Maude Gonne

Paris, Feb. 23.—Major McBride, who was a member of the Irish brigade in the Transvaal service during the South African war, was married here to Maude Gonne, known as the Irish Joan of Arc. Only a score of people were present.

Weavers Gained Their Point

Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 27.—A committee of weavers met the management of the Dunn Worsted company mill yesterday to protest against the double loom system on fancy worsteds. The mill has been running 62 double looms on fancy. The management acceded to the request of the weavers, and the single loom system will be used hereafter.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE

Minister Claims That Polygamy Is Practiced in the Nutmeg State

New Haven, Feb. 24.—Rev. H. L. Hutchins, who has been making a tour of this state in the interests of the Connecticut Bible society, read a paper yesterday at a meeting of pastors of this city, in which he presented the results of his observations in certain parts of Connecticut in a way that startled his hearers.

Mr. Hutchins said that polygamy is practiced in certain towns in the eastern part of Connecticut. The degeneracy of the inhabitants of the towns referred to, Mr. Hutchins said, was productive of murder and other crimes. He added that another feature of life in that section and in the northwestern part of the state was the existence of a class of illiterates, whom he called "poor whites." These live in shacks and are an ignorant set.

The speaker thought the inefficiency of the country school was responsible in a large measure for such conditions, and he believed also that the church was not holding its own in these districts.

NEW ENGLAND SHIEFS

James C. Kennedy has leased the Charles River park track, Cambridge, Mass., and will promote cycle races there in connection with the N. C. A. paced championship circuit.

Fire in the $100,000 Upton block at Manchester, N. H., caused damage estimated at $20,000. The fire ruined the stock of three stores on the ground floor.

Nazaire Rosseau, employed in the Rhode Island Dying and Finishing company at Woonsocket, R. I., fell into a scouring tub which was full of boiling potash lye, and he will die from his burns.

Brown won the sixth annual debate from Dartmouth at Providence. The question was: "Resolved, that trades unions should be compelled to incorporate." Brown upheld the affirmative.

The directors of the Harvard University Co-Operative society are investigating the disappearance of $2233 worth of stock in the various departments which stands to the credit of the society on the books, but which was not accounted for by the last stock-taking.

Rev. Henry L. Edwards, who was for six years superintendent of schools at Northampton, Mass., is dead. He was born at Southampton, Mass., in 1822.

A large farmhouse at Berwick, Me., belonging to E. J. Lamb, together with all the outbuildings and the barn, were destroyed by fire, the loss being $4000. The fire started in the barn from sparks which blew from the house into the hay.

Louis F. Gomez, who claimed to be a brother of General Mexino Gomez, the Cuban soldier, died at the Odd Fellows' home at Worcester, Mass., aged 50.

Captain Jeremiah Cottrell has been appointed master of the new lightship No. 74, which will be stationed off Cape Elizabeth, Me. The lightship is to be stationed about 5½ miles (nautical) southeast of the east Cape Elizabeth light.

Mrs. William Hoyt is to present a memorial organ to cost $15,000 to the Methodist church of Stamford, Conn., as a memorial of her husband.

Alfred P. Gage, one of Boston's school teachers for over 30 years, is dead, aged 67. He was born at Hopkinton, N. H.

Sixteen freight cars left the rails near Bellows Falls, Vt., and ran down a 30-foot embankment. The accident was caused by spreading of the rails. No one was injured.

The Maine Central railroad depot at Woolwich, Me., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $3000.

While walking on the railroad tracks at North Andover, Mass., Andrew K. Wardwell, 60 years old, was instantly killed by being struck by a train.

Because the production of goods in the weaving department in the Washington mills, Lawrence, Mass., has outstripped the finishing departments the former department will be shut down for two weeks beginning March 2.

Phillips-Exeter academy has received a gift of $5000 from Professor Sylvester Waterhouse of St. Louis, a member of the class of 1850.

Eli Laplerre, aged 37, who had been adjudged insane and was in the Gilbertville, Mass., lockup awaiting commitment to an insane asylum, committed suicide by hanging with a piece of strong twine.

Colonel Jonas H. French, identified with many business interests, especially the granite industry of New England, died of apoplexy at Boston. He was of Boston birth and education, and was 72 years old.

Captain Thomas F. Sandsbury, keeper of Great Neck life saving station, died at Nantucket, Mass., from a paralytic stroke. As a life saver he had gone to many rescues of sailors in peril.

While playing on the ice in South bay, Boston, John Kennedy, aged 10, broke through and was drowned.

Captain Francis Hallett, of relief lightship No. 58, and formerly in command of Vineyard Haven sound and other lightships, died at New Bedford, Mass., aged 68.

Several new cases of smallpox have been discovered at Lewiston, Me., giving evidence that the spread of the epidemic has not yet been checked.

Robert Hunt and Harry Hill, said to be the leaders of a gang of burglars, were arrested after a desperate fight in the woods near Palmer, Mass.

The new Merrimack county almshouse at North Boscawen, N. H., was formally dedicated. The building is of brick and cost $30,000. It replaces a structure destroyed by fire in November, 1901.

An unusually heavy rise in the tide of five feet in an hour in Providence harbor caused the collision of the schooner Edward E. Briry and the J. Holmes Birdsall. No serious damage resulted.

Seeking Increase in Wages

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 26.—Several meetings of the executive committee of the Textile council have been held since the session of the council last Sunday, but the members declare that no information shall be given to the public yet. The executive committee does not deny that an attempt will be made to secure an increase of wages.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - - $300,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - - 120,000 00

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING, OUR BANKING ROOM WILL BE AT 19 FRANKLIN STREET. BRANCH OFFICE 161 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for moneys not subject to check.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.
Correspondence and interviews invited.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President
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Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Cheap Coal!

Will come "in the summer time," but don't forget when you come into the Sub-Postal Station for money orders or stamps, to look at our line of STATIONERY. We have

FRENCH DIMITY, (white and blue.)
SILK CHIFFON,
HEMSTITCHED,

And a full line of cheaper paper. Also a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY.

S. S. THOMPSON,
172 to 176 BROADWAY.

Great Millinery Sale.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

MILLINERY.

ALL OUR WINTER STOCK TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST, AT

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET.



REMEMBER WE HAVE CHOICE

Trimmed Hats & Novelties.

EVERY DEPARTMENT
WILL SHOW BARGAINS.

A chance to get what you want for little money.
SALE NOW ON.
at SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street.

1902 WALL PAPERS —AT— Half Price.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the

"TIBBIS" CIGARETTE

(the finest cigarette ever made).

6-23-tf A. ROBERT APPLETON, JR., 7 Pine street, New York.

THE OLD RELIABLE

SHOE STORE, 186 Thames St.

Has the most up-to-date REPAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

2-8

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 15 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Newport, R. I.

11-30-tf

NOTICE

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street. B. W. PEARCE.

LODGE ROOMS OR SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 192 and 196 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three anteroomsas may be desired.

MEDICAL JOURNAL

Desires a Representative in this Locality

Permanent Employment,

Salary and Commission.

Address E. T. C.,
10-18 155 E. 72d St., New York City.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25

Playing with Fire.

Mr. William R. Hearst, the proprietor of The New York "American," late "Journal," the Chicago "American," and the San Francisco "Examiner," was elected to Congress last November. He is now the recognized candidate of what is called the "Labor Party" for the Presidency of the United States in 1904, and afterwards. The phenomenon is one that is worthy of some attention.

Mr. Hearst conducts three large newspapers, which are known throughout the land as perfect types of "yellow" journals. The "yellow" journalism dates from not much more than ten years ago, and in its present form may be said to have really taken its rise in the Bryan campaign. It obtained extensive recognition during the excitement of the Spanish war, in the course of which by means of considerable enterprise in the gathering of news, it performed some service to the community. Since that time it has extended itself in the matter of circulation by carefully cultivating the patronage of the many. It has flattered what is called "the people," and has pandered to the baser passions that exist in all mankind, more particularly those of envy, jealousy and class hatred. In a literary and artistic sense it has revelled in vulgarity, and in a philosophical sense, it has wallowed in ignorance simply unfathomable. There was some revulsion of popular feeling against this kind of journalism, and against Mr. Hearst's paper in particular, at the time of President McKinley's assassination, but this feeling has mostly died out. Yellow Journalism has, beyond question, been able to catch the ear and hold the attention of the unthinking, who are always in a large majority in any community, and Mr. William R. Hearst stands today as the special representative in politics of all the things that have contributed to its success.

Mr. Hearst is ambitious, and desired to be president of the United States. This is in itself a very proper ambition. No one can find fault with him for indulging it. His platform is what he is pleased to call "advocacy of the workingman." The labor papers are full of articles "booming" Mr. Hearst for president. They teem with such expressions as this:—

"W. R. Hearst, by his public and private actions, has demonstrated to the workingmen of this country that he is their true and tried friend, and the pure and noble impulses of his nature are with the weak and oppressed."

"The workingmen of this country have now found the man they love and respect; one in whom they have implicit confidence, both as regards ability and sincerity of purpose; a man with untarnished record, whose life has been in accord with the common people of this country and who has never given them cause to doubt his sincerity."

"Now that the start is made, a community of interests should be furthered between them by the labor unions of the country, and their names coupled together at all times possible, so that when it is time to nominate men to head the ticket, there will be none so prominent and agreeable to organized labor and the country at large as William Randolph Hearst and John Mitchell."

We might fill columns more with the same kind of thing. It is perfectly plain that Mr. Hearst is bending all the forces at his command towards securing for himself the presidency of the United States. It is not necessary for us to go into detail in stating that Mr. Hearst is totally unfit for such a position. As compared with a man like Mr. Bryan, for example, he cuts a very poor figure. Yet, the people of this country refused to accept Mr. Bryan in 1896, and again in 1900. We do not believe that the United States is likely to make the mistake of electing a man like Mr. Hearst for its president.

But his candidacy and the methods that he is pursuing in its furtherance are worthy of attention on the part of those people who are anxious to defeat Mr. Roosevelt and frustrate his policy for which Mr. Roosevelt stands. Mr. Hearst derives what strength he has mainly from the ignorance of the people who believe in him. But, another source of strength to him is the feeling that the financial community has at times endeavored to place itself above the law. The strength of Mr. Roosevelt is mainly in the universal recognition of the fact that he stands for the law and its impartial execution. The financial community will, if it endeavors to defeat Mr. Roosevelt, greatly strengthen Mr. Hearst and people like him in the campaign that they have undertaken to set class against class in this country.

It will not do to suppose that because Mr. Hearst trades on ignorance and vulgarity he is, therefore, not dangerous. The history of the world furnishes many examples to prove the contrary. It should be remembered that his campaign is backed by unlimited money, and that there are many well-meaning though unthinking people who really believe in him. Wall street is playing with fire in its opposition to Mr. Roosevelt and the policy represented by Mr. Roosevelt.—Wall St. Journal.

Safe.

Gerald—Give me a kiss.

Geraldine—But there are microbes in kisses.

Gerald—Never mind; they won't tell.—New York Sun.

Prepared.

Beryl—So Ethel's parents have purchased an automobile?

Sibyl—Yes; they think that she will be able to "run across" some eligible young man that way.—Baltimore Herald.

Just a Hint.

"Let us sit nearer the music," she said.

"But then you can't hear what I am saying to you," he urged.

"Quite true," she admitted sweetly.—Chicago Post.

Delighted.

He—Swell dance, this, isn't it?

She—Yes, indeed; and I'm delighted to meet you here. After talking to so many bright people, it is quite a treat to come across somebody like you.

Sissy's Opportunity.

Mr. Sissy—Is Miss Money in?

Servant—Yes, sor.

Mr. Sissy—Is she engaged?

Servant—Yes, sor, but he isn't here yet. Come in.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Wonderful Prayer Meeting.

Dr. S., a clergyman, who during a long ministery, was used by God in an unusual degree for the conversion of men, regarded the year 1827 as the most spiritual of his ministry. Hear his record:

"Spiritual decline in his parish had become insupportable. In Lent two, with whom I had conversed on the state of religion, met in my study at 6 a. m. for prayer. We passed an hour on our knees, one following another in confession and supplication. We arose filled with the humbling influences of the spirit. We agreed to see others and if they felt as we did to invite them to join us next morning. Seventeen came, all on their knees, praying as on the previous morning. Agreed to meet the next a. m. and 60 were present. The study became too small, privacy impossible and we announced a 6 a. m. prayer meeting in a room of the church. By nine o'clock it was filled. The most interesting meeting I ever attended. People were allowed to withdraw as duty called them and return again. The service was exclusively prayers, hymns and scripture. The word became luminous, the worship wonderful, the impression of Divine things on the people wholly unexampled in my experience. Texts, hymns and prayers seemed like a two edged sword. There was no noise but an emotional stillness like deep grief. At length I began to preach on "How to actualize a work of the Spirit in the church." I proposed a renewal of our covenant. Two arose and said they had broken their covenant. Then a brother offered a melting prayer for those two.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the meeting dissolved but the interest continued to the end of the year. Not so many conversions but marvelous brotherly love, and delight in ordinances."—From a memorial of a celebrated preacher.

John Brown Did Not Kiss Negro.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 17.—It is a remarkable coincidence that on a Jackson street car last Sunday rode two men who witnessed the execution of John Brown in 1859, and both of whom are now officials of Hinds county. One of them was Col. R. J. Harding, sheriff, and Prof. C. S. North, superintendent of education. Col. Harding was at that time a citizen of Texas, but was attending the Virginia Military Institute at that time, and it was his company that acted as escort for the celebrated prisoner when he was taken from the jail to the place of execution at Charlestown. Prof. North was a citizen of South Carolina, but was in Charlestown on a visit at the time. In speaking of the incident Sheriff Harding said:

"I have often seen it stated that John Brown stooped and kissed a negro baby while he was being escorted to the gallows, and newspapers have even printed pictures representing him in the act of kissing a black child. That is an utter falsehood. Nothing of the kind took place. John Brown looked neither to the right nor the left as he marched from the jail to the gallows. He was calm, cool and collected, and seemed anxious to have the ordeal over as soon as possible. I did not notice any negroes, and it is not likely there were any present, as they were awed by the presence of 5,000 soldiers. Brown mounted the gallows with a steady step, and the only word uttered while on the gallows was a slow-spoken request to the executioner to please hurry and get through with his task."

Gospel of Soap and Water.

It is easy to underrate the importance of the no-bath-no-bed rule adopted at the new Salvation Army lodging-house in Chatham Square. As a matter of fact, that is the furthest-reaching rule of the establishment.

The army thrusts no preaching upon its guests. But through the sponge and shower it forces attention to a sermon which is wholesome, both as to text and substance. To numbers it brings the shock of the unusual. Twelve men walked away from it in fear and trembling the other night. But peace and comfort and a better understanding with health are sure followers of the bath.

If three hundred men bathe nightly at the Bravesman, almost a hundred thousand walking demonstrations of the virtues of cleanliness will come out into the city in a year from this one source. Here will be great work for the Gospel of soap and water.—New York World.

Lastest in the Divorce Line.

"On what grounds do you demand a divorce?"

"Impossible to agree on a name for the new baby," was the reply.—Atlanta Constitution.

Why it was Returned.

New servant—I found this coin upon your desk, sir.

Master—I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty.

New Servant—That's what I thought.—Stray Stories.

Aggravating Man.

Mrs. Flitey—My husband's the meanest thing. He had the rheumatism when he woke up this morning.

Mrs. Hitey—Well?

Mrs. Flitey—Well, that's a sure sign of rain, and I've got a lawn party for this afternoon.—Philadelphia Press.

Misunderstood.

Rejected Lover—Ah! I believe another has forestalled me in your affections. Tell me dearest, am I too late?

Dearest (wearily)—Yes—it's half-past eleven.



In spite of all that is said regarding the pleasures of sin, there really is nothing much pleasanter than a conviction that you are always right.—The Success of Mark Wyngate.

An Old Favorite

DOUGLAS, DOUGLAS, TENDER AND TRUE

By Dinah Maria Mulock Craik

COULD ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew,
I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Never a scornful word should grieve ye,
I'd smile on ye sweet as the angels do—
Sweet as your smile on me shone ever,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

O to call back the days that are not!
My eyes were blinded, your words were few,
Do you know the truth now up in heaven,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true?

I never was worthy of you, Douglas;
Not half worthy the like of you;
Now, all men beside seem to me like shadows—
I love *you*, Douglas, tender and true.

Stretch out your hand to me, Douglas, Douglas,
Drop forgiveness from heaven like dew;
As I lay my heart on your dead heart, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

THE WEELITTLES IN WASHINGTON.



FIND THEIR BOY COMPANION.

Judge Warns Liquor Dealers

Bangor, Me., Feb. 18.—The February term of the supreme judicial court adjourned finally yesterday. Liquor fines for the term amount to $28,000, double the amount last year. Justice Spear announced that hereafter any person coming before him on any complaint for the violation of the prohibitory law a second time shall receive a jail sentence in addition to a fine. Justice Spear said he included in the statement other counties as well as Penobscot. The saloons are still open.

Disaster at Fort Lafayette

New York, Feb. 20.—Three men were killed outright, one man injured so that he died later, two other men fatally and at least seven seriously hurt in an explosion in the workroom of the naval storage magazine at Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon. All the dead and injured were workmen at the fort. The explosion could be heard for miles around. Accounts as to how the fatal blast was set off differ. Fort Lafayette is an old fort on the Narrows.

Southern Negroes Denounced

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 16.—In a sermon last night before the local post of the G. A. R. Rev. F. W. Adams of the Methodist church denounced the southern negroes. "They are low, bestial, degraded, ignorant and diseased," he said. "You may think these are strong words for a minister to use, but if you were to go south and see them you would use stronger language." Mr. Adams is a graduate of Boston university.

A Novel Reception

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Alfred A. Howlett, 82 years old, a millionaire, hale and hearty, entertained with a reception yesterday afternoon and evening at his palatial residence here over 100 widows from all parts of the country. The function was in celebration of his birthday. Aside from the grandson of the host and a colored youth who was stationed at the door, not a man was about the place.

Masons' Sacrifice For Brother

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 19.—William Fredericks, one of the many injured in the railroad wreck on Jan. 27 near Westfield, who is now in the Plainfield hospital badly scalded, will undergo treatment for skin grafting. It will be necessary to treat about a third of his body. The skin for the grafting will be furnished by the members of a Masonic lodge of which Fredericks is a member.

Palmistry.

"I see financial troubles ahead of you," said the gypsy as she scrutinized the lines in Softleigh's palm.

"What is the cause thereof?" asked the innocent youth.

"I see a dark woman," continued the dealer in futures, "who is destined to cause you trouble in money matters."

"As I expected," groaned the callow youth. "That washerwoman is going to hold my laundry for ransom again. Oh, woe is me!"—Chicago News.

Tommy Won.

Two brothers went to the same school. They were absent about a fortnight, and then one returned alone.

"Where is your brother Thomas?" asked the master.

"Please, sir, he's laid up with a sprained arm. We were trying to see which could lean out of the window farthest, and Tommy won."

ADVANCE GRANTED

Over 2500 Men Benefited by Railway Company's Action

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Massachusetts Electric companies, controlling all the electric street car lines in eastern Massachusetts outside of Boston, with branches to Nashua, N. H., and Newport, R. I., have, through their subordinate companies, the Boston and Northern and the Old Colony street railway, granted the request of the employes for increased wages. The decision, which was announced yesterday, affects 2522 conductors and motormen who are divided into six classes or grades, the average increase for all being 12.18 percent, or $151,067, based on last year's payroll.

Vice President and General Manager Foster of the Massachusetts Electric companies states that the Boston and Northern and the Old Colony street railway companies are treated exactly alike in the classification and increases and that they are made as a result of long and careful study, and compared with other companies, at least in the east, is the most scientific and most substantial advance in the history of street railways. The actual increase for the present fiscal year will be greater than the amount given above.

Duties of the "Pet" Sheep.

Out at the abattoir the "pets" among the sheep may be distinguished by their superior height and shapeliness and by the intelligence of their expression. The pets are murderers. In the other pens sheep come and go by thousands to the slaughter, but the pets remain. They are trained to lead their fellows to death, and they do this work well, for they have by reason of their strength, intelligence and beauty a great influence. When the butchers of the abattoir wish to slaughter a flock of sheep word is passed to the pets, and they indifferently, calmly, saunter in among the flock, gain their confidence and esteem and then take their places at their head and lead them to the slaughter house.—Philadelphia Record.

The Dwarf Palm of Algeria.

The dwarf palm, which furnishes considerable quantities of fiber, grows in great profusion in Algeria and is one of the principal obstacles to the clearing of the land, so thickly does it grow and so difficult to pull up. Its roots, in shape resembling carrots, penetrate into the ground to the depth of a yard or more, and when its stem only is cut it sprouts out again almost immediately. As its name indicates, this palm is very small and can only attain a certain height when protected, as in the Arab cemeteries, for example.

She Made Him.

Mrs. Tower—Frankly, John Tower, I think you are the meanest man I ever saw.

Mr. Tower—I wouldn't say that, Gusty; you know you've said hundreds of times that you have been the making of me.—Boston Transcript.

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect and Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
Shop 63 Mill St. P. O. Box 151. Office 76 Pelham St Residence 100 Church St.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Nov. 3, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 4.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.04, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 5.04, 6.54, 10.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 8.13 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.13 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
G. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't., Boston.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1902.

	Leave			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 15	*4 05	*7 30
Providence, ar	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	4 80	7 00	11 00
New York	4 20	6 68	11 00	11
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Leave			
New York	*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	——	10 03	1 03	8 00
Prov.	——	11 12	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	6 35	1 00	4 00	0 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

‖Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only, at 9.15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 20, North River, foot of Warren St., week days only, at 6.00 p. m., due at Newport 2.15 a. m., leaving there at 3.45 a. m., for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, to Providence and Return, 60 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only; stop at Conanicut Mondays only.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after October 20.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p.m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 8.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, b10.45 p. m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.15, b11.15 p.m.

Leave Fall River—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

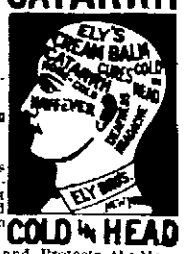
are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I

THIS REMEDY Is sure to give SATISFACTION.
Ely's Cream Balm
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
CATARRH


COLD in HEAD
is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10c., by mail.
ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren Street, New York.

He—Are you fond of fiction, darling?

She—Yes, darling, but don't tell me I am the only girl you have ever loved.—Life.

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Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.

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10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

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Cryptogamia Order I. Ferns.

On February 16th at the museum on Touro street Mr. Thomas Fieldhouse delivered the very interesting lecture on Ferns which we publish today. Mr. Fieldhouse is an enthusiastic collector and student of this branch of the great family of Cryptogamia, and he held the close attention of those who were fortunate enough to be present at the lecture, from his introduction to the end. His paper was amply illustrated by fresh and dry specimens. The lecture was as follows:

Cryptogamia is taken from two Greek words crypto (to conceal) and gamia (marriage), having reference to the concealed method of fertilization, and is the twenty-fourth order of botany including all cryptogamous plants such as ferns, fern allies, lycopods, fungi, mosses, seaweeds, lichens, etc., but owing to the magnitude of the order, I shall confine my remarks to ferns alone.

In the first place I will give you a slight history of their introduction into England. I am obliged to take England as a subject of history, as ferns have never held an important place in this country, only such varieties as were of commercial use. There are only one or two places here where ferns are collected to any extent. Now that the botanical garden in New York is collecting and importing quite a number of plants, I am looking forward to a not a day seeing a fine collection of ferns there.

The first work on which reliance can be placed for the early introduced species was published by the younger Alton in 1813. There were two previous works, one by Dr. John Hill in 1768 and a second by William Alton in 1789, but neither are to be relied upon. In the work of the younger Alton, the total number of garden ferns introduced prior to 1813 were 83 excluding the indegenous species which, according to Linneus, amounted to a trifle over 100. The merit of being the first introducer of these plants belongs to Mr. John Tradescant, who in early life made a voyage to Virginia in 1628 and brought back Cystopteris Bullifora and Adiantum Pedatum; these must therefore be regarded as the nucleus of our present large collection.

At first the progress was very slow, for between the time of Tradescant and the close of the 17th century, only five additional species were introduced; viz. "Asplenium Rhizophyllum" and "Onoclea Sensibilis" from this country, and "Adiantum Remiform" and "Davallia Canavlence" from Maderia, and "Blechnum Australe" introduced in 1699, but between that year and the commencement of the following century 68 species were added to the eight already known in our gardens. The majority were brought by Rear Admiral Bligh in H. M. S. Providence, and finally, up to the date of "Hortus Kewensis" in 1813, seven others were introduced making a total of 83 species. From then on I have no authentic record of introductions up to the year 1822, from which year I shall take as authentic the statements of Mr. J. Smith, A. L. S., author of Genera Fellces, in Hookers Journal of Botany; Ferns British and Foreign; Domestic Botany, etc. He was curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, London, for 40 years, during which time he amassed a splendid collection of ferns both British and foreign. He took charge of the gardens in 1822 and up to 1865, when he had to retire owing to failing eyesight, he enumerates 1,034 species and later 226 more, making a total of 1,810 species.

It would take me too long to enumerate them as they were introduced, so we will pass right along. From 1865 species of ferns have been introduced very fast up to the present time, when, according to the latest work on ferns by Schnieder, we have somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000 known ferns.

Ferns grow in most every country in the world, and some species are found growing in totally different climates. Take for instances, Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum; we have it on the authority of Beddone it can be found all over Europe, Asia, North and South Africa, Maderia, the Azores, the Canary Isles, Cape de Vere Isles, St. Helena, Abyssinia, Afganistan, Java and India. They grow in all shapes and sizes, some ferns being not more than ½ inch high, to the mighty tree ferns 100 feet high, some terrestial and others epiphytal, hanging from the boughs of trees, creeping over rocks, etc., characized by a true and highly developed Rhizome or creeping stem, and adhering by their fibrous roots to the surface on which they grow.

North America is not very prolific in species, but still there are some very beautiful ferns to be found in our neighborhood. If people would study cryptogamia more they would find great pleasure in noting the beauty of ferns. It is a great pity it is not studied more. I think myself it is the most interesting study in botany. Although they do not possess any of the brilliant flowers of some of the other classes they nevertheless appeal to the fern lover as being beautiful beyond comparison. What would our woods look like were they denuded of ferns? Take our own vicinity and note the many species growing wild, you will find whole plats of the beautiful onoclea sensibilis, which for color has few rivals, all the barren fronds being a beautiful shade of green, and the curious fertile fronds, all contracted, so that it appears a different fern altogether; also the beautiful climbing Lygodium Palmatum, for the preservation of which species a law was passed by Congress in 1869, making it a misdemeanor to gather it for sale for decoration purposes with a fine of $100 or 12 months in prison or both.

Then take the cultivated ferns. What more beautiful than the gold and silver ferns, the filmy ferns, and the queen of ferns, Adiantum Farleyeance introduced from Barbadoes by Dr. John Farley, in speaking of which I may state it has never been known to produce spores. It is supposed to be a hybrid from Ad. Tenerum. Then there is the Candatum group, a species which make a frond which will take root at the apix and form another plant, and so on until they will cover a large area. This country gives us one example in Asplenium Rhizophyllum.

I will now touch upon organography of ferns by which all ferns are named and classified, merely touching on the main points, as it would take too long and would not be particularly interesting, to go into it thoroughly. In the first place ferns are flowerless plants and form the highest order of the division of the vegetable kingdom termed Cryptogamia. Their most evident organs are leaves and stems, the former called fronds which are variously traversed by veins, ramifying in a determinate manner in the different genera. Upon certain definite parts of the veins, generally on the underside of the frond, are formed spore cases, some one-celled ones called "Sporeangia," and some many-celled ones called "Syanangia" and in these cases the reproductive spores are contained. "Venation" or the mode of growth is divided into two parts, "articulated" and "adherent" and are either "uniserial" or "fasciculate." Then the stem is divided into three styles, "rhizome," "sarmentum" and caudex. The fronds are either barren or fertile; they may be either plane or plaalified, etc. The veins of the fronds are divided into 25 different classes.

The fruitification is divided in the main into two classes, viz: the Sporangia and the Syanangia. These are again divided into smaller groups according to the manner on which they are produced on the frond. The fruitification, veins and habits are the main characteristics upon which are relied on for genera and classification, the systems of which are as numerous as Pteridologists themselves. In fact nearly every author from Linneus down (the used fruitification only) has differed from his contemporaries and predecessors. I myself in arranging my herbarian have closely followed Mr. J. Smith, because to my thinking he took more pains to characterize his genera and classes.

Linneus' works show he was acquainted with about 180 species and these he classed under 11 genera. Then in 1810 Robert Brown first employed characters taken from the positions of the sori on the veins. The same man was the first to point out vernation of the mode of growth as an aid to classification. But the real first credit is due Proffer Peresyl, a professor of botany of Pragtie, for using vernation in defining genera, who in 1830, published his famous "Tentatima Pteridographic,".

Ferns present two distinct modes of growth, one of which is termed Eyremobrya and the other Desmobyra, and these are as comparatively distinct as the primary divisions of flowering plants. In Eyremobrya the fronds are produced singly from the sides of a Rhizome or creeping stem, which has its growing point always in advance of the young developing frond, and is there articulated with the Rhizome, so that when it has passed maturity it separates at the node and leaves behind a clean conclave scar. In Desmobrya the fronds are adherent and continuous with the axis. Then again all ferns in the eremobrya class produce their fronds on the outside of the preceding ones, while in Desmobrya they are mostly produced on the inside.

All ferns are referable to these two classes. These are again divided into eleven sub-orders which are again divided into numerous tribes which it would take too long to enumerate and explain, so I will leave that to some future occasion and try to explain to you the mode of fertilization.

We now come to the most interesting and most wonderful of all the vegetable kingdom. It is only as far back as 1848 that the remarkable discovery made by Count Lezezye Summinski, that ferns possessed organs analogous to stamina and pistils of plants and that these were produced on the prothallia (a vegetable substance formed by the spores), after falling on the ground or being sown artificially by man. These spores or seeds consist of atomic particles and can be seen, in some species, discharging from the spore cases like smoke, but small as they are, it has been ascertained by the aid of the microscope to have different forms, varying in different genera, some being globose, ovate or angular, smooth, plane, striated or echinate, presenting very beautiful microscopic objects.

When these spores are naturally or artificially placed under proper conditions they vegetate and form the prothallius, first forming a single oblong cell from which other cells are successively produced, finally forming a thin green membrane similar to Lichens, which lies flat, and is held in place by fine hairs which attach themselves to the surface of the ground or soil. In the progress of the growth of this prothallus peculiar cells are formed on its under surface of two kinds, one called "antheridia" and the other "archegonia." In the first of which (the male organ), there are between 30 and 40 small cells, called sperm cells, which contain living organs called "antherizoids," in the shape of a very small spring, like a clock spring, with only one turn, on the inner end of which are a small tuft of hairs. These small organs will (when released) swim in a drop of dew.

The "archegonia" or female organ differs materially from the "antheridia." They contain an embroganal sac, which at a certain period enlarges and forms a kind of an elongated cell, with a neck, around the top of which a kind of gummy substance appears, and the "antherizoids" after being released by the "antheridia" in swimming among the prothallia finally drop into this cell and fertilize it.

But nature is not finished yet. When the Antherizoid has fertilized the "Archegonia" it changes it from an "oosphere" into an "oospore", which divides again into eight smaller cells, each with a separate function; two give the first leaf, one is the growing part of the stem, one to hairs, one to root, two form the foot, which sink in the archegonia in the prothallas from which is drawn life, until the young fern can support itself by its own roots, after which the prothallas disappears and the remaining cell finally disappears. Therefore you will notice there is a distinct alternation of generation in producing ferns.

In the first place the spore produces the prothallas, which produces the male and female organs, in each of which lies an oosphere, which when fertilized becomes the oospore, which finally produces the young fern, and the prothallas, which was produced by the spore, dies away. I have been asked many times if it were possible to artificially hybridise ferns so as to produce new species, but it appears to me to be impossible. It is one thing that has to be left to nature.

Of course new ferns are all the time being discovered, and we have quite a quantity of hybrids, especially the native British ferns, are very noticeable. The specie Scobependrium Vulgare, found growing in limestone rocks and in old wells, from which we have nearly 100 hybrids; Lastrea Felix Mas is another example. I have many times sown spores of various species altogether in one pan or pot but have never got anything new.

Another peculiarity. Ferns belonging to the Desmobrya group will as a rule come quite easily from spores, while ferns from the Erymobra group will rarely come from seed, and those which do germinate sometimes take from 18 months to two years. The fertility of the spores of these divisions are very remarkable. They vary greatly even in the Desmobrya group. I myself have produced prothallia in five days, and I have seen others that have been nearly twelve months. "Brania insignis" is a very curious example; it is a small tree fern growing about four feet high, a native of Hong Kong and East India. It will produce spores freely but they are very difficult to produce young plants. They will produce prothallia quite easily but they stop there. I have seen a pan of Brania insignis, which had been sown for two years. The prothallia looked healthy enough to produce plants but I learned afterwards it finally died away without producing a single plant.

Then again I have it on the authority of Mr. James Hogg, a pteridologist of England, (a man who spent his early life collecting ferns for the Edinborough Botanical Society, and to whom I am indebted for my little knowledge) that he had at one time a Brainea which was dying when it put forth a fertile frond, from which he took the seed, and in one year had a fine lot of young Brainies. He had taken spores from the same plant before, but had never been successful in producing any young plants. He used to say, "It was the last despairing effort of the plant to reproduce itself before dying". Having explained by theory the various peculiarities of ferns, I will now show you by specimens the difference of the various terms used by Pteridologists, also the mode of reproduction.

How Jerome Hit the Truth.

A story told by William Travers Jerome during the last mayoralty campaign in New York, not only interesting in itself, but also it illustrates how surely, when one hits the bull's eye in the dark, the bull's eye rings, says the Youth's Companion. When Mr. Jerome was attending a dinner at an out-of-town club, he was asked to make a speech on the conditions in New York. He responded to the request, and described the situation as very bad. To indicate how bad it was he narrated a purely imaginary case.

He told how there was a shortage of lemons in New York, and how some merchant cabled through London to the Mediterranean ports, and ordered 4,000 boxes of lemons to be sent to him at once by fast freight. As his lemons came in a day ahead of the other steamers, he had a chance to make a dollar a box. Mr. Jerome went on to recount how the merchant on trying to get his lemons through the customs, was met on the wharf by a man who greeted him and said:

"You are Mr. So-and So? Are these your lemons?"

"Yes," said the merchant.

"I am the health inspector," said the man, "and I think those lemons will have to be picked over by hand."

"What fixes it?" he asked, significantly. "Two hundred and fifty," said the inspector.

"It goes," said the merchant, and paid the money, which went into the blackmailer's pocket.

When Mr. Jerome got back to the city the next day, a friend of his, a fruit inspector, came into his chambers after the court had adjourned, and sat for a while. Finally he said, "I might as well have it out. The health commissioner sent me down to find out how you got on to that lemon story."

Glad to Oblige.

In the course of his wanderings about the great city Uncle Jed dropped in at the office of the weather department and looked curiously about the room, says the Chicago Tribune.

"How do you fellers know," he said, addressing one of the assistants, "what the weather is goin' to be, anyway."

"It's an easy matter," replied the other. "I can tell you how you can do your own predicting, if you want to. You have seen weather charts they hang up in postoffices and other public places, haven't you?"

"Yes," said Uncle Jed, "but they're all Choctaw to me."

"That's because you have never studied them or they have never been explained to you. On those charts you will find what we call the 'highs' and 'lows' and their general direction plainly indicated. It is presumed that the meteorological student is acquainted with the approximate velocity of these. Now, by carefully observing the charts from day to day and noting the relative variations in position of these 'highs' and 'lows,' always remember that the 'lows,' as they approprinquate from the occident in the direction of the observer are indicative of an augumentation in the calidity of the atmosphere, with possible precipitation either in crystallized or globular form, and that, as they pass and recede in the opposite direction, the sequarious 'highs' will be accompanied by an increasing gelidity in atmospheric conditions and not infrequently a period of lucency, you will have no difficulty in making your own forecasts. That is perfectly plain, is it not?"

"Ye-es," said Uncle Jed, backing hastily toward the door.

Turning Point in Great Career.

One day when John D. Rockefeller was about 19 years of age, he had his shoes polished by a city bootblack, says the Chicago Tribune.

The boy charged him 10 cents.

"That is too much," he said to himself. "Hereafter I will black my own shoes and save money."

The next day, in pursuance of this resolution, he purchased a box of blacking and a brush and proceeded to give his shoes a shine.

He had finished one shoe and was about to begin on the other, when his silver watch, valued at $3.75, slipped out of his upper vest pocket and fell on the floor, breaking the crystal and doing much damage to the works inside.

He picked it up and examined it.

"Nevertheless," he said, with a look of firm resolve on his usually impassive features. "I shall continue to do my own blacking—but I'll make somebody pay for that watch!"

How he proceeded to do it later on is a matter of history.

Not to His Liking.

He had just learned that he had been disinherited.

"Still," they urged, "do not despair of success in life. Where there's a will there's a way."

"Yes," he admitted, "but in the case of this will it's a darned poor way."—Chicago Post.

Rev. Dr. Goodman—I'm sorry, Mrs. Smith. I'm afraid you forgot to tell him I intended to preach today on municipal problems.

Mrs. Smith—Indeed, I did not. I told him that the last thing, but he said he would stay at home and read his Bible."—Town and Country.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

It is one sign of approaching age when you can see where you have blundered.

A Marvellous Growth of Resorts.

You hardly realize to what proportions the resorts of the United States have reached in their completeness of detail. Such detail and precision of methods making the life of the frequenter little short of a paradise. Of Lakewood the northerner is well acquainted by name, but few other than its wide clientele know of its wonderful hotels or its life.

Its location is in the wonderful health giving pine belt of New Jersey, and a few years back, the mere suggestion that such barren surroundings could be made the nucleus of the grandest winter spa the world knows was laughed at, but a few long-headed, far-sighted shrewd business men saw the advantages and by persistent advertising, and untiring devotion to details and giving the tourist such facilities and entertainment as was never dreamed of before, Lakewood has become famous. Before looking at the town and what is in it, let us glance through its mammoth hostelries. To say they are palaces is placing it lightly, for the tone of the surroundings is artistic and even aesthetic. The buildings are colossal in size and grand in architecture. Broad entrance ways lead to palatial exchanges or lobbies. Neatness everywhere prevails, the office attendants while catering to your every want are polite, but never obnoxious. Large fire places with crackling wood fires lend to the hominess of the place. Vases of freshly cut flowers, a profusion of palms, exquisitely decorated walls and a wealth of easy chairs tend to make the first impression that of satisfaction and delight. Proceeding to the upper realms you find the chambers well lighted, perhaps you will say extravagantly furnished and well heated, for not only is there steam heat, but each room has its open fire place and an abundance of logs is always at hand. When you visit the dining-room your eyes fairly jump from their sockets, for there are scores of snowy white tables laden with freshly cut flowers and shining silver and glass. An unusual feature is the employment of young women as waitresses whose training is as perfect as are all of the appointments throughout the establishment. The cuisine at Lakewood's hotels is surpassed by no metropolitan hotel, not even by Delmonico's. The young women dining-room attendants and likewise the bell boys and other employees are invariably of sturdy New England stock who are working their way through school or college. Music is another feature of special mention in the life of the hotels of Lakewood, for at each house there is a competent orchestra which under the direction of a skilled leader gives brilliant recitals morning, afternoon and evening. There are sun parlors, music rooms, elaborate palm rooms, Dutch eating rooms, rathskellers, game rooms, and in fact there is no feature popular with city hotels and homes, but what is included in the itinerary of Lakewood's attractions. Of the town itself there is much to say of its charms. Its streets are always in perfect condition because of the peculiar sandy soil. The walks are numerous and lead in directions too many to mention.

Its beautiful lake, Carasaljo, in spring time is a delight for the canoing enthusiast, while in winter its surface is the rendezvous for the skating devotees.

Though the charms of beautiful Lakewood are without number, their beauties have been generously enhanced through the building of that palatial manor Georgian Court by Mr. George J. Gould. Mr. Gould's estate covers several hundred acres and though the natural characteristics are retained as far as possible there are Italian sunken gardens, heroic bronzes, elaborate and ornate fountains, a casino the like of which any city would feel proud, while the polo grounds of Georgian Court are world famed. Through the generosity of the owner the public at large is permitted to attend the National Pony Polo Tournament.

Lakewood likewise boasts of two country clubs and on the grounds of each are golf links second to none, and the membership of both is not only large, but select. Lakewood's enthusiasts are numbered by the thousand, and among them is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has recently purchased a large tract upon which he intends building a palatial home. Dr. Lorenz, the famous Vienna Surgeon paid Lakewood a visit, and is most enthusiastic over its wonderful climate. Lakewood is but 59 miles from New York and 70 miles from Philadelphia and Atlantic City, and the fast expresses of the New Jersey Central, which road is the only line to Lakewood, covers the distance from either of the cities in about 90 minutes, hence the busy city man can make his winter home in Lakewood and attend to his business in New York or Philadelphia with little or no inconvenience.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

The man who doesn't amount to much usually has his sign out.

Rushville, Ind.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh and hay fever and tried many things, but found no permanent relief until I found it in Ely's Cream Balm about eight years ago, and we have been fast friends ever since.—(Rev.) R. M. Bentley.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—Find enclosed 50 cents, for which please send me your Cream Balm. I find your remedy the quickest and most permanent cure for cold in the head, catarrh, etc. Yours truly, Dell M. Potter, Gen. Mgr. Arizona Gold Mining Co.

Darkness and low temperature are the primary requisites in the successful storing of potatoes.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

A New York State exchange reports the Niagara grape crop practically a failure.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

When a man carries a picture in the inside of his watch there is generally a woman in the case.—Philadelphia Record.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"Name the world's greatest composer," said the musical instructor. "Chloroform," promptly replied the young man who studied medicine.—Chicago News.

CASTORIA

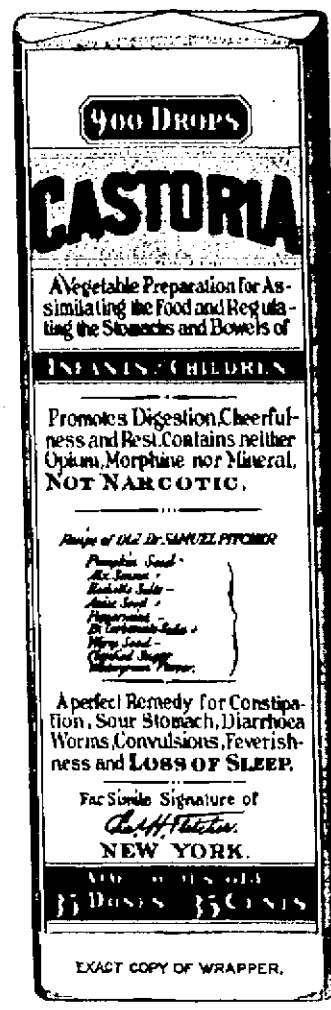
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

In Profusion.

"What are the chief products of South America?" asked the school teacher.

Tommy Taddels, you may answer."

"Rubber, coffee, ultimatums, and insurrections," replied Tommy.—Judge.

Mistress—Norah, I never hear a sound in the kitchen when your sweetheart is with you. How's that?

Norah—Shure, mum, the poor fellar is that bashful like, he does nothin' but eat, so far.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Discovered.

"What is the use," asked the dull pupil who had been asked to multiply 3,455,616,755,357,322 by 7,677,544,857,676,912, "of learning to do such big examples as that?"

"Some day, Gerald," replied the teacher, in a tone of grave reproof, "you may be called upon to calculate the number of microbes in an oyster."

Advertising is the lever that moves the business world.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
One dose at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

To CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

12-21. (F. N. S. 50-01-000.)

Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley or Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. ELY COAL CO.,
Opposite Post Office, [illegible]
Assistance [illegible]

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

NOTES.

CONCERNING THE PECKHAMS.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.

(Continued.)

Peleg[5] Peckham (Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], John[2], John[1]) was a farmer and store keeper in South Kingstown and later in Ostego county, near Cooperstown, N. Y. He was a man of affairs and carried on large business operations of the kind in which he engaged. He married Desire Watson, a brother of Wheeler Watson who married his (Peleg's) niece Sarah[5] Peckham. They were children of John and Desire (Wheeler) Watson of North Kingstown. Peleg and Desire had four sons and three daughters who reached maturity: Elizabeth[6], married Elijah Griggs of Steventown, N. Y.; Miranda[6], married Brockholst Livingston; Henrietta[6], married Joseph S. Colt of Milwaukee. Of the sons Peleg Brown[6] married Laura Griggs, sister of Elijah; he was a prominent physician of Utica, N. Y. George[6] Williams, married Mary Watson, daughter of George, and was a lawyer in Milwaukee. His son George Williams[7], Jr., married Elizabeth Gifford, of Charles and Mary Caroline (Child) Gifford. He has been connected with the Milwaukee High School for many years and is now librarian of the Milwaukee public library. He and his wife are joint authors of papers on Spiders and Wasps that have placed them in the front rank in both Europe and America, of authorities on those branches of entomology. Rufus Wheeler[6], married Isabella Adoline Lacy, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Lacy of St. Paul's Church, Albany. He became a very eminent lawyer and judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. He and a second wife were lost on the steamer Ville du Havre in 1873. His son Wheeler[7] Hazard is a very eminent lawyer of New York City. Another son, Rufus[7] Williams, was in 1883 elected justice of the Supreme Court of New York. While serving as such he was in 1896 elected associate justice of the New York Court of Appeals, and while occupying a seat on that bench, he was, in December, 1895, appointed by President Cleveland an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Peleg[4] Peckham (Benjamin[3], John[2], John[1]) married Elizabeth Carpenter of Newport and died childless.

John[3] Peckham (Benjamin[2], John[1]) is mentioned in his father's will. In different memoranda of the family there is mention of John, born in 1711, and John born in 1719. It is probable that there was one born in 1711 who died in childhood and a second born in 1719 who reached maturity. It is known that this John was in Charlestown and Westerly at different dates and that he had permission to move from South Kingstown to Charlestown during the Revolution with his family. A Benjamin Peckham who in his declaration for a pension in 1832 said he was born in South Kingstown, R. I., was born in 1755 and died in 1833. He married Lucy Wilcox, daughter of Capt. Nathan Wilcox and wife Tabitha Prosser. In a family Bible in the possession of Mrs. J. M. Gray of Ledyard, Conn., is the following list of their children:

John, b. Nov. 26, 1779.
Nathan, b. July 6, 1781.
Lucy, b. July 20, 1783.
Eunice, b. Oct. 14, 1785.
Rouse H. (Helme?), b. Dec. 25, 1787.
Sally, b. Jan. 14, 1789.
Robert, b. Nov. 1, 1791.
Henry, b. Sept. 9, 1793.
Cyrus, b. July 16, 1795.
Sophia, b. June 1, 1796.
Benjamin, b. Feb. 20, 1798.
David, b. Sept. 9, 1800.
Isaac, b. July 6, 1801.
Hiram, b. Dec. 23, 1803.
Stephen H., b. July 27, 1805.

This Benjamin had a brother Thomas Hazard b. about 1764 who married Patience Manie, another brother Isaac, b. 1778 and a sister b. 1756, who married a Billiard. This Benjamin named his first boy John, no doubt after his grandfather. The family of John[4], Benjamin[3], John[2], John[1], are not accounted for. It is not known who this John's wife was but tradition among the descendants of Benjamin say she was a Hazard. The descendants of Benjamin and Lucy (Wilcox) Peckham reside in New York State, and Ledyard and Stonington, Conn.

(To be continued.)

FROM OLD NEWPORT BURIAL GROUNDS—Common Ground.

Ayrault, Rebecca, wife of Daniel, formerly wife of Edward Neargrass, February 5, 1741, aged 54 years.
Barnsheba, of Stephen and Ann, December 28, 1751, aged 4 m. 3d.
Stephen, April 16, 1794, aged 81 years.
Ann, wife of Stephen, eldest daughter of Peter Bours, Esq., December 17, 1754, aged 39 years, (born April 2, 1724.)
Anthony, of Daniel and Mary, December 12, 1720, aged 14 y. 3 w. 6d.
Judith, of Daniel and Mary, March 1, 1718-9, aged 2 years, 6 mos.
Daniel, Esq. April 20, 1770, aged 62 yrs.
Mrs. Hart, wife of Daniel, daughter of Jahaeel Brenton, Esq., died Jan. 30, 1764, ag. 38.
Samuel, of Daniel, Jr., and Hart, d. Ap. 11, 1757, aged 1 year, 2 m. 9 d.
Daniel, of Daniel, Jr., and Hart, died Jan. 9, 1758, aged 12 years.
Daniel, of Daniel, Jr., and Hart, died April 16, 1759, aged 1 y ar, 1 m. 27 d.
Martha, of Daniel, Jr., and Hart, died May 16, 1759, aged 9 days.
Mary, wife of Daniel, Jan. 5, 1729, aged 44 yrs. 5 m. 1d.
Atwood, Charles, of Charles and Mary, December 14, 1706, aged 1 m. 3d.
Ann, wife of Sheffield, December 30, 1795, aged 41 yrs.
Arnold, Clark, of Thomas and Mary, January 19, 1768, aged 90 yrs.
Easter, wife of Thomas, March 1, 1746, aged 25 yrs.
Thomas, Sept. 1, 1749, aged 35 years.
George, of Thomas and Easter, Oct. 4, 1745, aged 10 mo. 6 d.
Jireh, of Eleazer and Miriam, Sept. 8, 1759, aged 15 mos.
Joseph, of Eleazer and Miriam, August 13, 1732, aged 4 mos.
Mary, of Eleazer and Miriam, July 5, 1727, aged 3 weeks.
Thomas, died——, 1828, aged 91 yrs.
Mary, wife of Thomas, died Feb. 11, 1810, aged 73 years.
Mary, of Thomas and Mary, June 13, 1853, ag. 78 years.
Capt. Slon, d. August 6, 1753, aged 78 y.
Mary, wife of Capt. Slon, died June 1, 1764, aged 74 years.
Fenner, of Benedict and Mary, died December 21, 1730, aged 9 years.
Mary, wife of Benedict, died December 16, 1690, aged 37 years.
Penelope, wife of Joseph, died May 14, 1767.
Oliver, died Nov. 6, 1697, aged 42 years.
Oliver, of Oliver and Phebe, died April 24, 1710, aged 22 years.
Allen, Samuel, of James and Rachael, Oct. 5, 1723, aged 1 year, 4 mos.
Stephen, of James, Jr., and Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1727, aged 3 m. 11 days.
Jeremiah, of Richard and Susanna, May 4, 1706, aged 6 w.
Merey, of Timothy and Alice, d. Oct. 26, 1752, ag. 5 years, 11 mo.
James, of Timothy and Alice, Sept. 29, 1750, aged 4 w. 2 d.
William, of William and Elizabeth, died Aug. 1, 1732, aged 14 mos.
Patience, of Caleb and Mercy, North Kingston, wife of Charles Spooner, d. Nov. 15, 1761, aged 26 years.
Mr. Timothy Henry, died Dec. 11, 1769, aged 46 years.
Henry Venden, of Henry and Mary, died Oct. 13, 1751, ag. 14 m. 14 d.
Mr. Henry Venden, of Henry and Mary, died November 10, 1778, aged 22 years.
Henry, Merchant Taylor, of London, died Feb. 2, 1793, aged 84 yrs.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

3733. BENNETT—Who was Sarah Bennet, wife of Benjamin of East Greenwich, son of Samuel and Desire (Berry) Bennett? Benjamin Bennett was b. Nov. 7, 1701, died Jan., 1793. Sarah was born Jan. 19, 1703, d. Dec. 19, 1762. Was she daughter of John Greene of Exeter who made his will March 19, 1742, and mentioned daughter Sarah Bennett?—W. W.

3784. STRAIGHT—James Greene, son of above mentioned John, married Elizabeth Straight, May 18, 1727. Who were her parents?—W. W.

3785. MATTESON—Martha Greene, of John, married May 3, 1727, Joseph Matteson. Who were his parents, and what were the names of his children? —W. W.

3786. CLARK—Ann Greene, of John, married Nov. 8, 1730, William Clark. Who were his ancestors? What were the dates of his birth and death? —W. W.

3787. ELDRED—Who was Captain John Eldred, who married Mary Greene of John, Aug. 9, 1733?—W. W.

3788. GREENE—Philip Greene, son of John, married (1) Hannah ——, and (2) Mary Baker, Dec. 31, 1750. Who was Hannah, and who were the parents of Mary Baker?—W. W.

3789. GARDNER—Who was —— Gardner, who married Rachael Tisdale, who was born in 1761? They had sons Simeon, Simeon and another, either Dorr or David. Can any one tell me which it was? Was —— Gardner's name Benjamin?—S. T.

3790. HINKLEY, RATHBONE.—Simeon Gardner married Mercy Hinkley, and had Charlotte, who died May 1, 1860. A Simeon Gardner married a daughter of Anthony Rathbone. Was it the same Simeon?—S. T.

ANSWERS.

3693. TEW—Henry Tew m. Sarah Peckham[4] (Jol[3], Clement[2], John[1]). The date of her birth and death are not known, m. 1784, Henry Tew, b. Jan. 23, 1705.—S. F. P.

3747. FRANKLIN—Josiah Franklin md. Abiah Folger, daughter of Peter[2] and Mary (Morrell) Folger. Their son was Dr. Benjamin Franklin; his niece, "Penelope Franklin," married James[4] Sherman in 1746, son of Abiel[3] and Dorcas (Gardner) Sherman (Samson[2], Hon. Pullip[1]). He was born June 30, 1726; she died in 1752 and left one son, Abiel[3] F. Sherman of Portsmouth, R. I. James[4] Sherman md. for his 2d wife Hannah Frye, daughter of Thomas. Their children were Penelope[5], Dorcas[5], Hannah[5], and John[5].—E. E. P.

3759. DENNIS—S. E. in query No. 3759 that appeared in the issue of the 14th inst., asked for the name of the wife of Robert Dennis, father of Joseph who was born in Portsmouth, R. I., on May 25th, in 1689. Robert[1] Dennis married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary Newland Howland, of Duxbury, Mass., on the 19th of November, 1672. They were married at Newport. See Friends' Record.—P. D. H.

3760. SHAW—Anthony Shaw of Portsmouth, R. I., married Alice Stoud April 8, 1650. He died Aug. 21, 1705. Their son Israel[2] md. —— Tallman, daughter of Peter, in 1689. They had daughter Elizabeth[3], born Feb. 7, 1706; whom did she marry? I have an Elizabeth md. Giles Brownell, also one who married Nathan Chase. Does any one know ancestry of Grace Shaw, who married Elisha Davis, son of James[2], James[1], of Haverhill, Mass.? The above Elizabeth had a sister Grace, who married Edward Church 1729, named for her Aunt Grace[2] who married Joseph Church, Jr.—E. E. P.

CARR'S LIST,

THE ORCHESTRA.

Vol. I. The Technique of the Instruments.
Vol. 2. Orchestral Combination, by Ebenezer Prout, B. A., London, Hon. Mus. Doc. Trinity College, Dublin and Edinburg.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE, by C. C. Hotchkiss.

SOME ACTORS IN OUR LORD'S PASSION, by Rev. Herman Ellenthal, M. A., author of "Lent—Past and Present," with an introduction by Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D.

VALENTINES.

Look in our south window for some bargains.
We now have the "Game of Numerica."

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Pure and Wholesome

RUMFORD Baking Powder

makes light, delicate and easily digested food.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Crawford Ranges sell on the merits and reputation of today. Other well known ranges made their reputation years and years ago and are living on them now—no better now than then. You can tell by looking.

Extension Tables at $3.75,

About what you'd pay at the auction room for second hand, eh? Of course no other store does it; no other store buys 500 tables at a time, that's why we couldn't if we didn't have two other big stores to help us.

There are other tables here, of course, thirty or forty of them, up to $10.00. This is simply our today's daily illustration to show you at what really little prices good things can be had for at

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

What We Would Like to Do For You.

1st.—Receive the agency for the sale of your property. Sell you desirable real estate either for a home or an investment.
2d.—Rent your cottages and tenements.
3d.—Place your insurance in first class companies at low rates: Fire, Life, Marine, Accident, Plate Glass and Casualty.
4th.—Do your notary work, draw your deeds, etc.
5th.—Make investments for you, any line: Real Estate, Bonds, Stock, etc.
In a nut-shell make ourselves generally useful to you.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.

SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

SEED POTATOES grown in Fort Fairfield, Northern Maine.
ONION SETS. See my samples.
EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. The most popular and most highly nutritious plant for dairy farmers. $1 per 100 lbs.

F. L. ZIEGLER,

PRACTICAL SEEDSMAN, 18 BROADWAY.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mr. Frederick Tanner the lower half of his house at No. 7 Mann avenue to Mrs. Benjamin Hall of Bradford, R. I., for one year.

Simeon Hazard has rented for P. H. Horgan his cottage at 34 Gould street, to Harry A. Whipple.

Simeon Hazard has rented for F. S. and S. P. Baker their cottage and about 2 acres of land on the easterly side of Paradise avenue, Middletown, to John R. Austin of Newport.

Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier and family have gone abroad. They will spend several months on the Riviera, returning to this country in June.

Masquerade Ball.

Brunhilda Lodge, No. 2, O. D. H. S., held a masquerade ball in Masonic hall Monday evening. A large crowd was present and the varied assortment of costumes presented a pretty sight as the dancers glided over the floor. German and American flags were in evidence and George Washington's picture occupied a prominent position on the wall opposite the entrance. The music was furnished by the Howard orchestra.

Mrs. L. Potter was the floor manager, with Miss Bessie Weiner as assistant and Misses L. Trager, E. Lodter, Julia Enter, M. Boeglin, L. Derbfuss and C. Lodter as aids. The success of the ball was due in a large measure to the efforts of the entertainment committee, consisting of J. Solomon, Mrs. C. A. Trager, Mrs. P. Schoentzeler, Mrs. P. Whitford, Mrs. C. H. Koehne, Mrs. W. Thompson and Mrs. H. Weiner.

Dr. F. LeRoy Satterlee of New York has been in town the past week, inspecting his estate "The Pine," on Clay street.

Turkish Baths.

When in Providence don't forget to try one of

"JOE HEATON'S"

TURKISH BATHS.

Massage and Electricity, Large Swimming Pool, Private Sleeping Rooms.

THE BEST THE CITY AFFORDS.

Whiteley & Heaton,

98 Aborn Street, Providence, R. I.

THOMAS WHITELEY. JOSEPH HEATON.
2284m

Mr. Joseph Elms has accepted a position as manager of the new wireless telegraph station, which is to be established on Block Island. Mr. Elms was formerly manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in Fall River.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of SARAH T. DENNIS, Widow, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, he is appointed one of the Executors thereof; that the other Executor appointed in and by said will has declined to act as such; that the Court of Probate of said Middletown, where said will has been proved, allowed and passed for record, has granted letters testamentary on the estate of said Sarah T. Dennis, to the undersigned, as the sole Executor of her said will; and that he is now duly qualified to act as such Executor.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah T. Dennis, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned who further hereby gives notice that he has appointed George Coggeshall, of Middletown, R. I., whose Post Office address is Melville Station, Newport, R. I., as his agent in the State of Rhode Island.

ABRAHAM W. DENNIS, Executor.
Middletown, R. I., Feb. 28, 1903—2-28

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the last will and testament with codicil thereto, of ELIZABETH R. McCARTY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

GEORGE H. CHASE, Executor.
Middletown, R. I., Feb. 28th, 1903—2-28

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Feb. 2, 1903.

Estate of Benjamin Mitchell,

ELMER H. DAY, Guardian of the person and estate of Benjamin Mitchell, presented to this Court January 5, 1903, his account with the estate of his ward for allowance; and the same was received and is now again referred to the 2d day of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
241 Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of ANNIE M. TRIPP, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to JOSEPH H. PIKE,
Administrator.
Newport, R. I., Feb. 21st, 1903—2-21

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Frank Morgan, of the city and county of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island (who has since deceased), to Robert Colgate of the city, county and state of New York, trustee, dated the seventh day of April, 1899, and recorded in volume 21 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at pages 148 and 149, which said Mortgage Deed and the note and claim thereby secured were afterwards assigned, transferred, set over and delivered by the holder thereof, to John C. Burke, of said Newport, by deed of assignment dated February 10, 1903, and duly recorded in the Mortgages Land Evidence of said Newport, in Volume 88, at page 187 (breach in the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing) there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on TUESDAY, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in said city of Newport, bounded as follows: Easterly, on Broad street or Broadway, eighty-seven 9-12 feet; Southerly, on Collins street, two hundred and sixty feet; Westerly, on Tanner street or West Broadway, sixty-six feet, and Northerly, partly by land of Joseph L. Bush, and partly by land of William Ahearn, two hundred and sixty feet. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Frank Morgan by Charles Kulin by deed, dated April 20th, 1872, and recorded in Volume 42 at pages 639 and 640, of the Land Evidence of said Newport, said property being all that was granted by said Mortgage Deed.

By order of the undersigned who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid on said property at said sale, and at any continuance or postponement thereof.

JOHN C. BURKE,
Assignee of the Mortgagee.
Newport, R. I., Feb. 21, 1903—2-21-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, Nov. 12th, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1156, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1902, and returnable to the said Court May 17th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1902, in favor of Job A. Peckham, surviving partner of the firm of Swinburne, Peckham & Co., of the City and County of Newport, plaintiff, and against Charles A. Easton, of Newport, aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 45 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Charles A. Easton had on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 17 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded Easterly, on Spring street; Northerly, partly on land of Charles H. Burdick and partly by land of Joshua Stacy; Westerly, partly on land of Joshua Stacy and partly on land now or formerly of N. M. Russell; and Southerly, on Redwood Court, containing about 8,000 square feet,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
1-31-4w Sheriff.

NEWPORT, February 23d, 1903.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertized sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, March 5, A. D. 1903 at the same hour and place above named.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.
2-28

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at luncheon: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Get the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Hunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y.
11-22-tf

"Name the world's greatest composer," said the musical instructor. "Chimafarka," promptly replied the young man who studied medicine.—Chicago News.

No. 1888.

REPORT

OF THE condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Feb. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$284,507 61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	843 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,199 71
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	17,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	58,014 25
Checks and other cash items	13,240 95
Exchanges for clearing-house	8,892 89
Notes of other National Banks	4,140 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	977 13
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 17,530 95	
Legal-tender notes 4,967 00	22,236 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$568,352 66

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,850 90
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	13,416 44
Dividends unpaid,	192 00
Individual deposits subject to check	340 521 94
Demand certificates of deposit	9,084 82
Certified checks	1,195 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	30,000 00
Total	$568,352 66

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February A. D. 1903.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Edward S. Peckham, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

No. 1021.

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Feb. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$291,310 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	60,100 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,000 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	13,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	68 05
Due from approved reserve agents	31,201 69
Checks and other cash items	1,087 33
Exchanges for clearing house	818 19
Notes of other National Banks	901 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	116 70
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 1,000 00	
Legal-tender notes 6,000 00	7,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,000 00
Total	$515,223 84

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus fund	90,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,678 31
National Bank notes outstanding	117,900 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	5,225 80
Dividends unpaid	807 00
Individual deposits subject to check	138,616 01
Cashier's checks outstanding	395 63
United States Deposits	20,701 79
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	11,240 00
Total	$515,221 84

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Nathl R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1903.

JOHN C. BURKE,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: T. Mumford Seabury, J. Goodwin Hobbs, John S. Langley, Directors.

No. 1892.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$205,603 30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	90 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	110,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	51,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	6,500 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	203 92
Due from approved reserve agents	25,403 08
Exchanges for clearing house	1,889 67
Notes of other National Banks	1,560 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	195 50
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 10,015 01	
Legal-tender notes 13,200 00	23,145 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,500 00
Total	$365,870 43

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$130,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,015 69
National Bank notes outstanding	109,250 00
Due to other National Banks	155 64
Dividends unpaid	1,568 70
Individual deposits subject to check	272,380 43
Total	$365,870 43

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1903.

HAROLD R. CHASE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: David Coggeshall, Henry Bull, Jr., Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

TAX ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays and Legal Holidays, from and including

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1903,

to and including

MONDAY, March 2, 1903,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.,

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 27th day of January, 1903.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island Provide that:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate. AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVER-TAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ANDREW K. QUINN,
FRANK G. SCOTT,
FRED A. ALLAN, } Assessors.

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., January 29, 1903—1-29-tf

CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENDELLAY,

1 ELM STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.